Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
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THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,129—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2nd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
9th "	OCEANA	6910	....	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9627
8th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
29th "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th "	MARMORA	10509	....	...
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th "	ARABIA	7903	....	...
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	...
11th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd "	ARCADIA	7000	....	...
25th "	PERSIA	7951	....	...
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	...
8th "	CALEDONIA	7598	....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9000
22nd "	MANTUA	10885	....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9005
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th "	EGYPT	7912	....	...

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea ...	Rs. 525 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.
(CITY AND HALL LINES).
Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.,

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Karachi	8400	.....	Sept. 8
C. City of Naples	9000	.....	" 21
C. City of York	11000	.....	Oct. 1
B. Merton Hall	6700	not fixed.	...
Sandon Hall	8800	.....	Oct. 11
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	" 29
C. City of Calcutta	11000	.....	Nov. 5
A. City of Vienna	6000	.....	" 5
C. City of London	11000	.....	" 26
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	Dec. 6
C. City of Athens	8100	.....	" 15
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	" 30
B. Locksley Hall	8160	not fixed.	...
			1911
B. Locksley Hall	8500	.....	Jan. 8
B. Newby Hall	7500	.....	" 14
B. Sutton Hall	7700	.....	" 26
C. City of Glasgow	9500	.....	Feby. 4
A. Trafford Hall	8000	.....	March 4
C. City of Lahore	NEW	March 17	* " 14
C. City of Athens	8100	" 24	* " 21
C. City of Benares	11000	.....	April 8
C. City of York	11000	April 24	* " 21
C. City of Glasgow	1500	May 12	* May 9
A. Trafford Hall	8000	" 30	.....
C. City of Manchester	8900	.....	June 10
C. City of	...	.....	July 19

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2-13 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation. No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins. Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to
Bombay:—Messrs. E.I. Bates & Sons Agency.
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.
INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2171 tons, on Friday, 9th Sept, at 6 a.m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI (Weather permitting), KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1295 tons, on Tuesday, 6th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE (Weather permitting), KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on Monday, 5th Sept. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur Muscat, Bunder Abbas Dubai, Lingeh, Lafroin, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA, (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "LALPOORA" 3,239 tons, sailing on or about the 10th September.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,
Apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.
2nd September, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	3rd Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	9th " "
NERA	5,338	Casanova	27th Oct. "
CALEDONIEN	4,159	Lafont	24th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Costa	16th Mar. "
DUMBEA	5,689	Rebufat	13th Apl. "
POLYNESIEN	6,382	X	11th May "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
Caledonien	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept, 1910.
Armand Behic	6,385	X	7th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—
G. CHANDEZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st October.
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st November.
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st December.
Graz	3905	D. Mistrorigo	16th "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jany. 1911
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st Feby. "
Bregenz	3894	A. de Petris	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st March "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st April "
Bregenz	3894	A. de Petris	16th " "
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st May "
Bohemia	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th " "
Africa	4719	E. Seberich	1st June "

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6017	G. Bergullan	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 635 *
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
" Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 635 *
" Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
China	.....	6017	24th Sept, 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to
E. STUPARICH,
Actg. Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co., Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,
VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath. Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented
HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,
FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,
LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS.

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.
Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M.A., B.Sc., F.C.S.
The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.
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BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,200,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F.M.S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kuala Lumpor (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F.M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F.M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F.M.S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.
OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
POST BOX No. 31,
J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD
ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

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Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
K. KODAMA,
BOMBAY OFFICE—Manager,
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

POONA RACES, 1910.
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain
THE BEST SPORT
FOR
YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.
	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular.
Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA.

GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Lyons International Exhibition, 1902; MEMBER of the JURY and HORS CONCORS at the Marseilles International Exhibition, 1901; GRAND PRIX and GOLD MEDAL at the Bordeaux International Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Rome Exhibition, 1902; GOLD MEDAL at the Perugia Exhibition, 1901.

For those suffering from the effects of MALARIAL FEVER and in need of a Tonic, they could not do better than use THE ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA, the best known preparation of its kind prepared by the Firm of DE GIORGIO (Milano, Italy) who have been awarded the above mentioned Gold Medals and Honors.

THIS ELIXIR CHINA CALISAIA
is prepared from the best quality of the real CINCONA CALISAIA and is specially recommended by the highest Medical authorities as a Reconstituent and Tonic in all forms of ANEMIA, DISPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, NEVRASTENIA and in fact for all needing a real good Tonic, and it is also a high class Liqueur.
A small liqueur glass before meals will have the desired EFFECT.
Price, Rs. 5-6 per Litre Bottle. Price, Rs. 2-14 per Half Litre Bottle.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA:
C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.
DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,
RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

B. O. C. LUBRICANTS.

SPINDLE OILS.	GINNING OILS.
ENGINE OILS.	MOTOR OILS.
CYLINDER OILS.	MINERAL GREASES.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.
Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.

RETREADING
AND
REPAIRING WORKS,
UNDER EXPERT ENGLISH SUPERVISION.
ALL THE LATEST
DUNLOP
MACHINERY.

Send along your OLD TYRES and have them retreaded under the Dunlop System which is the best ever discovered. Repairs to TUBES of every description. ESTIMATES and REPORTS FREE.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.
3, Wallace Street, BOMBAY.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,
GRAHAMS BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.

SHELL
MOTOR
SPIRIT.

GOLD MEDAL Broach Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Nagpur Exhibition. | GOLD MEDAL Jalgaon Exhibition.

NOTE!
Please See that
You Always Get
PEARSE & Co.'s
COFFEE
AND
TEA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "SANGOLA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 5th current and will DISCHARGE in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

3rd September, 1910.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 7th and 8th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POONA CLOSED MEETING,

TUESDAY, 13TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 1ST ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 5th September, and 2ND ENTRY CLOSES, at 6 P. M., on THURSDAY, 8th September, 1910.

CECIL GRAY, Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 30th August, 1910.

NOTICE.

SPECIAL GENERAL CONDITIONS Clause (2) is altered as follows:—

G. Rs.—Professional riders allowed carrying penalty of 10 lbs. in all Races, Handicaps included, when according to the conditions of the Race, the weight to be carried is 9 st. 12 lbs. or under.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THE G. I. P. Railway Company are prepared to RECEIVE TENDERS for the painting of STEEL WORK in connection with their new carriage and Wagon Shops at Matunga. The specification and full particulars can be obtained at the office of the undersigned on any working day.

Tenders to be submitted to the undersigned on or before 2 o'clock (Standard Time) on MONDAY the 12th of September, 1910.

E. WALROND BRYANT, Engineer-in-Charge, Bombay Works Division, Matunga.

THE DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 17 and 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, at 3-30 P.M. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1910.

2.—To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 1st September to the 14th September, 1910, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 22nd August, 1910.

NOTICE.

Re Estate of SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, Deceased.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Sec. 320 of Act 10 of 1865, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed SHAH BEHRAM SHERIAR IRANI, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 9th day of September, 1909, and the Letters of Administration having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, were granted on the 8th day of April, 1910, to RUSTOM MEHERBAN AGA, of Bombay, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said administrator at the Office of Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER, his Attorneys, at 14 K Hammam Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one calendar month, from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 6th day of August, 1910.

BICKNELL MERWANJI AND ROMER, Administrator Attorneys.

WANTED FOR THE ZANZIBAR GOVERNMENT.

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, with a good practical knowledge of building construction and the preparation of detailed drawings for new buildings. A good knowledge of perspective is also desirable. Salary commencing at Rs. 150 per mensem with possible increase to Rs. 200.

2. ENGINEERING DRAFTSMAN, with a good knowledge of Civil Engineering and Machinery. Able to prepare Working Drawings for Bridges, Roads, Waterworks, Drainage, etc. One who has had practical Workshop experience would be preferable. Salary commencing Rs. 150 per mensem with possible increase to Rs. 200.

3. LAND SURVEYOR, with a good knowledge of Surveying and Levelling, one who is accustomed to Town Survey Works and could undertake the survey of Zanzibar Town and plotting same to the 1-500th scale. Must be thoroughly conversant with the use of the theodolite, prismatic compass, and box sextant, etc. Salary commencing Rs. 150 per mensem with possible increase to Rs. 200.

4. A good practical duly qualified PLUMBER, to act as WATER INSPECTOR, for the Town of Zanzibar. Salary commencing at Rs. 68 per mensem with possible increase to Rs. 80.

Each candidate to be called upon to produce, besides his testimonials, certificates of competency, or diplomas from some duly recognized examining body with special reference to those subjects with which they will have to deal with in the execution of their respective duties. Each candidate must have a good knowledge of English and must pass a medical examination.

Apply with copies of references and testimonials to Box No. 1365, care of this Paper.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

NOTICE.

THE attention of the MILLOWNERS and SHIPOWNERS is invited to the fact that Messrs. J. P. SHROFF & Co., Landing and Shipping Contractors and Coal Merchants, 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, supply Deshagur Bengal Jardine Navigation, Sirkar Navigation and Equitable Deshagur Coal direct from Coal Importers on Moderate terms. Weighed, delivered and stacked at the Mill premises.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, LONDON.

THE last date of ENTRY for the PRACTICAL EXAMINATION is WEDNESDAY, September 7th, 1910.

EDGAR FAULKNER, Local Secretary.

"The Anchorage."

NOTICE.

WE have, THIS DAY, RESIGNED the AGENCY of the LAHMEYER ELECTRICAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAW WALLACE & COY.

Bombay, 31st August, 1910.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, the 8th September 1910 at 10 A. M. (S. T.) at the DAVID MILLS, Parel, about seven months' accumulation of Gutter Dust on account and risk of JETHALAL KALIDAS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, the 9th September, 1910 at 10 A.M. (Standard Time), at the DAWN MILLS, Ferguson Road, Parel, about 58 cwt. OILY HARD WASTE on account and risk of Nagsey Damji.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of the 4 per cent. Loan of Rupees 5 Lakhs being the first Instalment of the Rs. 8,10,000 Loan for Extension of the Water Works.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India the Municipality of Karachi invite TENDERS for the above LOAN to the extent of Rs. 5 lakhs only.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality.

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on MONDAY, the 19th September, 1910, by the Acting Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality, by the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or by the Agents of the Bank of Bombay at Ahmedabad, Akola, Amraoti, Broach, Hyderabad (Sind), Indore, Jalgaon, Karachi, Poona, Rajkote, Sholapur, Sukkur and Surat.

4. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500. Each Tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the first instalment of Rs. 5 lakhs of the Rupees 8,10,000 Loan for extension of Municipal Water Works, Karachi."

5. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in rupees or in rupees and annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders, and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or such portion only as they may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office, or into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or branches, as follows:—

10 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. three months after allotment.
50 per cent. six months after allotment.

8. If after the acceptance of any tender, either wholly or in part, the payments are not made as specified above, all payments made in connection with the Tender will be forfeited.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

10. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. payable half yearly on 15th April and 15th October.

11. Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from due date of payment of such instalments.

12. A sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested to provide for the repayment of the Loan on the dates specified.

REPAYMENT.

13. The loan will be repayable in two equal decennial instalments of Rs. 2,50,000. The debentures to be repaid after the first decennial period will be drawn by lot at an Assembly of Municipal Councillors.

14. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay, or Branches, or from the Municipal Office, Karachi.

H. C. MULES, President, Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 18th August, 1910.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

LESSEE & MANAGER.....M. E. BANDMANN.

THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 3rd September.

DEAR LITTLE DENMARK.

On MONDAY NIGHT, 5th September,

THE TOREADOR.

Tues. 6th, 'The King of Cadonia'; Wed. 7th, 'Our Miss Gibbs,' Grand complimentary benefit to Miss Connie Leon; Thur. 8th, 'The Dollar Princess'; Frid. 9th, 'The Mikado'; and SATURDAY 10th, LAST NIGHT, THE ARCADIANS.

PRICES: Rs. 5, 3, 1; Boxes, Rs. 50, 40, 30. PLAN at S. ROSE & CO. Doors open at 8-30; Commences at 9-30.

TO-NIGHT, 9-15 P. M., AT THE Y. M. C. A.

POPULAR CONCERT, WITH ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

ADMISSION, As. 8.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NAPOLEON AND THE PRINCESS OF HATZFELD,

One of the best episodes of the GRAND FRENCH EMPEROR.

FOOLSHEAD OUR GREAT FRIEND FOOLSHEAD at the SKATING RINK FOOLSHEAD

by general request of all our patrons in Bombay.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India, HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNT.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK, Manager

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 16,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula,)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA,	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	ZIGOLO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:

Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL

Rs. 40,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB, Manager.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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ALWAYS go where you will get what you want without delays.—LUARD BARRINGTON AND CO., P. O. Box No. 239, Bombay.

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MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

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FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

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ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
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No slipping off the Nose.

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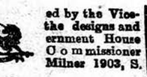

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Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

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Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or constrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembling palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, burning down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Braced up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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1909.

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(1) Land and buildings.
(2) Engine, boiler, and work-shop.
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Tender for all or any of the lots invited within one month of this date. Particulars on application to ABAJI NARAYAN, Liquidator, B. M. M. Co., Ltd., Ellichpur.

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PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 900,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: 17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Nuwara-Eliya,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the credit accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141, BOMBAY. J. BLACK, Ag. Manager.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble Sir SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

Sir COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

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RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

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The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 8 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART, Acting Manager

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0
MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.		
Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Horses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0 do.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 893 of 1907.

LUXWAN MOGHAJI PATEL and DHURMA MOGHAJI PATEL, both of Bombay, Koli Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Sewree, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Plaintiffs

Vs.

(1) RAMCHANDRA MARIAJI, (2) KASHIBATH MARIAJI, (3) MANGLIA MARIAJI, all of Bombay, Agri Koli, Hindoo Inhabitants, residing at Sewree, outside the Fort of Bombay.....Defendants.

Re case of Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co.

AND

RAMCHANDRA MARIAJI and others.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrent of sale of immoveable property, dated the 30th day of July, 1910, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE & Co., all the right, title and interest of the said Defendants in the following property:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Government Tokn land or ground containing by admeasurement 34a 0g 22p yards or thereabouts, situate at Sewree Agrestwadi, bearing Collector's Old No. New No. 16794, Old Survey No. New Survey No. 93 of Sewree Village, together with the messuage or dwellinghouse erected thereon, and bearing Ward No. 23/6, Street No. 1090, and assessed in the books of the Assessor and Collector in the District of Sewree Ward F, and now standing in the name of Narayen Mahan Patel, together with all houses, outhouses, fixtures, gardens, trees, wells, ways, lights, waters, watercourses, rights, privileges, easements, advantages and appurtenances whatsoever to the said hereditaments or any part thereof appertaining or with the same or any part thereof now or heretofore enjoyed or reputed as part of member thereof or as appertenant thereto and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand of them the Mortgagors in, to and upon the said premises.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the above-named property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 22nd day of September, 1910, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges. Dated the 22nd day of August, 1910.

K. F. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. JAMSHEDJI SORABJI MANSHA, K, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, the Executor of the last Will and testament of the late DINSHAWJI DADABHAI MUNSHI, ARDESHIR MERWANJI SHROFF, Administrator of the property and credits of Bhikaiji, wife of Morwanji Rustomji Shroff and Bai Secunabai, widow of Jamshedji Pestonji Mehta, have contracted TO SELL to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their office, at 14 K Hamam Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All those two pieces or parcels of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse of two compartments standing thereon, situate at Kavasji Patel Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring together 270 (two hundred and seventy) square yards, be the same, little more or less, and bounded as the town:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Dadabhai Rustamji Shroff, and now of the said Bai Secunabai, widow of Jamshedji Pestonji Mehta, on or towards the West partly by a passage and partly by the property formerly of Narottamdas Tribumdas and now of the Bombay Chowki Bhanshali Mahajan, on or towards the North by the public drain or sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the said Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and which said premises are registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1611, and New No. 3,781, Old Survey No. 428, and New Survey No. 3/5,169, under tenure quit and ground rent and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward C Ward No. 6,507, and Street No. 134, at 140, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Mr. Jamshedji Bomanshe. K, as such Executor as aforesaid.—Dated this 2nd day of September, 1910.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.
DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.
For full information apply to
F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.
BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED, CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.
PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.
PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.
EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW".—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.
AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday 1st September should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing .....Comdr MacLean ....Royal Navy
R I M S Northbrook....Comdr W S Hudleston...R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr R Stocken .....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Lieut Danson ..Marine Survey of India ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus.....Lieut Danson ...Marine Survey of India ..R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 3.

Asaye .....4359 Jones .. ..P & O S N & Co
Badrie .....1613 Jones .....G Jeewanji & Sons
Clematis .....2327 Robinson...Andrew . Yuel & Co
Dumbarmoor .....2331 Barton .....Hill Son & Thomas
Flammingo.....2150 Mackintosh .....Cory Bros
Harport .....2503 Lamb.....T Morrison & Co
Indiana.....2502 Parker.....W & Graham & Co
Kola .....510 Morrison .....M M & Co
Kirkee .....2275 Dornody...W & A Graham & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 Kilner .....M M & Co
Majidi.....1857 Newby .....B & P S N & Co
Marca .....4437 Adams ....
Naimi .....2522 Hallet .....S & A M Jeewanji
Nizam .....2041 Gonnell .....T Morrison & Co
Persiana .....2615 Garrett .....
Shah Jehan .....2566 Born .....B & H S N & Co
Saifi.....502 Willoughley.... B & H S N & Co
Strathairly .....4326 MacMahon...W & A Graham & Co
Sutherland .....2277 Wallace.....Zanzibar, &c... W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Sept. 2.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Walton Hall	3261	Fraser	Karachi	3-9...	Killick Nixon & Co
G Hoosiee	993	Hughes	P Gulf	8 9...B & P S N & Co
H Seirstad	617	Larsen	Bangkok	8 9... Bo S N Co Ld
L Sarasvati	443	Ebrahim	Karachi	3 9... B & P S N & Co
F Islami	1604	Green	Repairing	B & P S N & Co
G Alavi	2324	Gray	Jedda	5 9...B & P S N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

S Engineer.....3797 Lewellyn .....Dunkirk...3 9 K Nixon & Co
G Mars...2239 Goodwin...Antwerp...3-9...J M & Co
16 Nadder.....1944 Loyan .....Busreh...5 9... M M & Co

M W D D

Oceana .....3507 Bruce.....London.....10 9 ..... P & O S N Co

H W P D

Sakarnati.....524 Shamsoodin...(Repairing) ...Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati.....699 Fakeera .....Mangalore...5 9... Bo S N Co Ld
Ponani .....552 Hoosein.....B'nager.....3-9 .. Bo S N Co Ld

30 ton Crane Dredger Kalu 401 B P Trust.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, Aug 28

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Galavale	Scarf	Rangoon
	Ulla	Scott	Java
	Somayun	Molony	Jeddah

The following vessel began to load on Friday:—
Steamer Dunbarmoor for Liverpool, etc.

DAILY EXPORTS—SEPT. 2.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—21 1-4 cwts cubebs, R Purshotam; 71 cwts chuney, H Muncherji and Sons: 13 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 3 bales carpets, Latham and Co: 1998 cwts nigerseed, William Blythe and Co Ld.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—4 bales carpets, Latham and Co.

FOR MIDDLESBROUGH.

Dunbarmoor s—1,000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR ANTWERP.

Mars s—55 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dunbarmoor s—220 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 220 bales cotton, M Bhimji and Co; 6,000 cwts castorseed, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR BREMEN

Dunbarmoor s—440 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Engineer s—100 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 17 1-2 cwts wax, B Pettamberdes.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 2nd September 1910.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	1	3	35 p. m.	11	15
Teheran ...	2	1	15	1	43
Suez	2	2	30	0	26

NOTICES.

Cable Aseab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakin, Kamala, without additional charge (22-11-09).
Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 3.

(Before the Hon the Chief JUSTICE.
Chamber Matter for Disposal.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)
For Consent Decree.

340-09 Crawford B and Co. The Gramaphone Coy. Ld vs P S B Ramchander and Bros Edgelow G W and Co.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.
45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.
168 10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.
195-10 J R Patel and Co U Abdulla vs H G Rabham Jehengir M and S.
197-10 S B Mehta N Ganji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H.
206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.
878 05 Crawford B and Co, Robert G Badlock vs G Craig and others, Kanga and Wadia G and Co.
76-09 S B Mehta, P Karanchand and others vs S Gopinath and others, Malvi H M and R
360-09 Matubhoy J M and R, Manecki M Batliwalla and others vs N H Belgaumwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.
208-10 Mulla and M Haji Dawood Haji Ellias vs The Hon The Advocate General of Bombay Mulla and M.
211-10 S J Judah The Advocate General of Bombay vs Narsa Saiba Payne and Co.
218-10 Captain and Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.
241-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Amthalal Jamnadas vs Jivanchand Lalloobhoy and Co a firm Tyabji D and Co.
258-10 Munchersha and N Ahmed Dawood vs Ibrahim Dawood and another Kunderao L and M Nanu H and Co.
268-10 Jehangir M and S Chhabildas Jeevanbhoy vs Amirbhai widow and others Jamshedji B and D Tyabji D and Co. F F Campbell & Co
535-10 M B Chothia Bai Manockbai widow vs Trioumdas Jugjivan In person.
672-03 Bhaishanker K and G Ebji Oomersey vs Pragji Bhimji and others Pestonji R K and Co Jehangir G and B
814-08 Motichand and D Salebhoy Esoofally vs Abdul Hoosain Rajbhoy and others S B Mehta Motichandand D
320-10 Captain and V Arjun Vishram vs Keshowji Vishram afirm Mulla and M.
134-10 D J Mantry Bai Kaboo widow and another vs Bai Jadoo widow Mehta D and D J Mantry.
324-10 Thakerdas and Co Sapurji H Bharucha vs Rsgoo Bsbsji Bhaisanker K and G.
378-08 Tyabji D and Co Nanu Vishram vs Nusserwanji Bros and Co Wadia G and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).
For Adjudication of Claim.
In Re-Indian Coy's Act VI. of 1882.
Wadia G and Co In Re-Trioumdas Mills Coy Ld vs R D Sethna, Payne and Co T A Ghandy
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposals.
Long Causes.
638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.
1053-08 Ardeshir H D and Co Cursetji Dadabhoy Bhownagri vs Framji Nusserwanji Captain Payne and Co.
387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Frazer vs AM Frazer and another
63-09 Khunderao L and M Jadhouji Narayandas vs Virajlal Govindji and others Malvi H M and R Motichand and D Jeh G and B Little and Co
1066-08 Shroff D and D The Oriental Agency Coy Ld vs Wasoodev Narayen Kothare Chitnis M and M
154-10 Jehangir M and S George Arthur Fredrick Coy Ld vs J M Maclean and another Jamshedji R and D
941-03 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.
429-09 N B Vakil Narayen Ramji Chawan and others vs Dinanath Ramji Chawan M and M N B Vakil and another R and D Matu J and M.
72-09 Jamshedji R and D D Khemehad vs D Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.
486-09 Shamrao M and H Bomanji Norowji Karkaria vs Bhawanram Ramchandra Khunderao L and M.
368-08 Bickbell M and R Ramgopal Hiralal and another vs Nathmal Sardarmul and others Raghavaya B and N.
719-08 Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinna vs J Caroline Sinnah and another.
675-08 In person Parmanand Motilal vs Girdher Madhowji and others.
914-07 Mulla and M H. Cooper vs Heerji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co.
304-09 Khunderao L and M Sahyabhamabai vs B Narayen and others Little and Co.
213-03 Madhowji K and Co J Cooverji vs R Khetmathubhoy J and M Bhinbai vs Bai Gulabai widow Madhowji G and Co.
710-07 Thakordas and Co K Assar Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ltd and another Mulla and M.
160-09 Mathubhoy J and M The Advocate General of Bombay vs D Bhimsey and others Daphtary F and D Little and Co Captain and V
633-06 S B Mehta Tacker Bhimji Karar vs R Soondersdas and another Mansooklal J and H Motichand and D.
323-09 Wadia G and Co Nanu Narayen Kothare vs Bai Avanbai widow and others Chitnis M and M In person.
1049-08 Crawford. B. and Co. Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs. Vithaldas Soonderdas, Khunderao, L. and M.
548-10 Bicknell, M. and R.R.D. Sethna vs. Cangabai, widow Chitnis, M. and M.
161-09 Little and Co. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited Raghavaya B and N
141-10 Rsghazaya B and N Mahomed, Meherally and others vs Khatar eshaw Edgelow G W and Co
967-09 J R Patell and Co Motichand Harakchand and another vs Amichand Panalal Ardeshir H D and Co.
372-09

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V.D.

Bombay, 3rd September.

698. Parade—Monday the 5th instant.—"G" Coy Recruits Parade at 6-30 p.m. at the Cathedral High School.

699. Lectures—Tuesday the 6th instant—Lecture at the R. A. Lecture Room, Colaba at 12 noon by Major C F Bobbs, D A A, and Q M G.
Subject—Appreciation of a Situation.
All members are invited to attend.

II. Lecture for N C Officers at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m. by the Adjutant. Subject—Sections 64 to 74 Field Service Regulations 1909.

700. Signalling.—Thursday the 8th instant.—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. at the Cathedral High School.

701. Parade.—There will be no parade for "G" Company on Wednesday morning the 7th instant.

702. The Viceroy's Prize Competition.—Intending competitors will please submit their names with entrance fees (Rs. 4) to the Adjutant by the 15th September. Conditions can be seen at Head-Quarters.

703. Leave.—The Commanding Officers has been pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 1759 Sergt-Bugler E. Jolly, "A" Coy. from 2nd September to 1st October 1910.

704. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "E" (Cyclist) Company:—

No. 6978 Cyclist W A Varden.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

HACKNEY—August 11, at the Mount, High Street, Hythe, Kent, the wife of Clifford Hackney, MROS, LRCP, of a son.
MORRIS—August 18, at 16, Cadogan Gardens, S W, the wife of THP, Morris (Rifle Brigade), of a son.
STUBBS—August 18, at Baskway Vicarage, Royston, the wife of the Rev W T Stubbs, Vicar of Barkway with Reed, of a son.
WATSON—August 14, at Oliveden, Guildford, the wife of Capt C F Watson, D S O (Queen's Regt), of a son.
FORBES—August 6, at 2 Clearmount, Rodwell, Weymouth, the wife of Lieut. Charles M Forbes, R N, of a daughter.
GORDON—August 14, at 14, Belgrave Square, the wife of the Hon Dudley Gordon of a daughter.
HADOW—August 13, at Fortescue Lodge, Enfield, the wife of Charles James Hadow, of a daughter.
HODGES—August 12, at Walmsley Cottage, St Peter's in Thanet, the wife of Charles R Hodges of a daughter.
KING—August 6, at Avonside, Clifton, Bristol, the wife of Edmund R King of a daughter.
THOMSON—August 19, the wife of Basil Thompson, of Ivanhoe, Sandford, Dublin.

MARRIAGES.

HASLAM—SLAYTER—August 17, instant, at St Jude's Church, Southsea, Gerald Willoughby Paul Haslam, Captain, the Royal Irish Regiment, only son of W H Haslam, Esq., Blackheath (formerly of Mankow, China), to Margery Maclean, youngest daughter of the late W B Slayter, Esq, MD, MROS, of Halifax, Nova Scotia.
WELLESLEY—WYNAM—August 15, at Westminster Cathedral, Lieut Col R C Wellesley to Emma, widow of Capt H F Twynam.

DEATHS.

HAMMOND—Aug 16, in London, Gladstone Hammond, of Kuala Lumpur, Malay States.
MOUNSEY—Aug 7, at The Hill, Carlisle, Mary Birnah, widow of the late Major-Gen C J Mounsey Grant, late 71st Highland Light Inf.
SKUES—Aug 13, at 58, Biggindale Road, Streatham, Frederick Mackenzie Skues, M B, deputy surgeon-general, Army Medical Dept, aged 76.
SLADE—Aug 16, at Heath Bank, Worthing, Lieut-Gen F J Slade, C B, late Royal Art, aged 59.
SPEEDY—August 9, instant after three days's illness, at Church Stretton, Shropshire, Captain Tristram Charles Sawyer Speedy, who was born at Meerut in India, aged seventy-three, late H M 81st Foot, subsequently on the staff of Lord Napier of Magdala in Abyssinia, in 1867 and 1868, and Guardian to the late Prince Alamayu, son of King Theodore of Abyssinia.

INDIA.

BIRTH.

SIMPSON—August 25, at Herne Bay, Kent, the wife of F D Simpson, I C S, Judge, Gorakhpur, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DARBY—August 29, at Cawnpore, David Darby, late of Walsall, aged 50 years.
JOHNSON—August 30, at Royapettah Hospital, Charles Frederick Johnson, of enteric fever, aged 9 years and 29 days.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m.; Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 11·23m., 11·28h.; Low water, 4·41m. 5·28h.
Fourth Criminal Sessions, Bombay High Court, 10-30 a. m.
Rugby Football Tournament: Final, 5-30 p. m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana "B" team vs. Fort and Proprietary School, home ground.
Harwood League Football: Rovers vs. R. V. Oval, 5-45 p. m.
Bandmann Opera Company: "Dear Little Denmarks" Empire Theatre, 9-30. p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph: "Napoleon and the Princess of Hazeld," 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Salsette," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m.

Maxim: "Policy often effects what force cannot."

TELEGRAPH DANCE.—A Quadrille party was held yesterday evening at the Telegraph Chambers' Waudby Road when a very large number of the members of the Telegraph Department and their visitors took part, the gathering dispersed at a very late hour.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow, the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will discourse on "Wordsworth's Prelude." The Junior-class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. J. Dubash B.A., LL.B., when he will expound Smiles' "Character."

"TWO MINARETS MUSJID."—The opening ceremony of the "Two-Minarets" Musjid which has been built opposite Pydhonie Police Chowky according to the directions contained in the will of the late Hajee Mahomed Cassim, brother of the late Hajee Jan Mahomed Cassim, will take place on Sunday next, the 29th "Shaban 1328 Hijri (the 4th September) at 9 p. m., when the ceremony of the Molood Shariff will be performed.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. this evening:—

March .....La Ritirata Italiana .....Dresche
Overture .....Si J'etais Roi .....Adam
a Romance (Cello Solo) .....Simple Aver.....Thome
b Op. 101 No. 7...Rue ecake .....Dvorak
Grand Selection..Faust .....Gounod
Valse.....Mondnacht auf der Alster..Fetras
Selection .....Harry Bander's Songs ...Williams
Two Step.....In the Clover.....Tharban

CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS' EXAMINATION.—Mr. Shapoorji B. Billimoria, Corporate Accountant, Local Secretary of the Corporation of Accountants, has received by the mail the result of the Intermediate Examination of the Corporation of Accountants held at Bombay, under the supervision of Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co., wherein the following Five Candidates were successful:—Messrs. Kaikhushroo D. Sethna, Sohrab H. Dastoor, Shapurji Edulji Sahiar, Burjor Dossabhoy Lowji and Harkisondas Asmaram. The Corporation of Accountants is a well known Scottish Society of Accountants, Mr. Billimoria was successful in throwing open in 1899 the Commercial Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce to all classes of students in India. Following the same liberal policy he has now successfully introduced Higher Accountancy Exams of the Corporation which were held in India for the first time.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	7
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Khaleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	12
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	0	0	0
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	19
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	1	7
Total.....	1	1	68
This day last year	4	4	80

EMPIRE BUILDERS' PLEA.

Entertainment to the Hon. Mr. A. M. Jeevanjee.

AN interesting gathering took place at the National Liberal Club on Tuesday, the 16th instant, when the Eastern Question Association entertained the Hon. Alibhoy Mulla Jeevanjee on his appointment to the Legislative Council of British East Africa.

Mr. Jeevanjee is a well known Indian Merchant, who has a great deal to do with the development of that part of the Empire. Amongst those present were:—Sir George Birdwood, Mirza Abbas Ali Baig of India Office, Professor Margoliouth, the President of the Eastern Question Association, Major E Atkins, Secretary of the Association, Hamid Bey, Mr. M. T. Kaderbhoy, Secretary, London All India Moslem League, Mr. C. A. Latif, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. Y. A. Kerrimjee of Zanzibar, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Mr. J. Nicholson, Mr. Coldstream, Syed Abu Ali, Mr. Effendi Bey, Khan Saheb Ahmed Dawjeey, Mr. Tayaball Alibhoy Karrimjee, Mr. Adamally A. Kerrimjee of Karachi and Mr. A. S. M. Anik.

Sir George Birdwood, proposing the health of the King Emperor, augured a prosperous and beneficent reign for the Sovereign, who daily gave proofs of his gracious solicitude for the welfare of all his subjects, North, South, East and West. The toast was most enthusiastically received, (amid loud cheers.)

Professor Margoliouth of Oxford, and President of the Association, in proposing the health of Our Guest, alluded to the long years of patient and successful pioneer work amid great discouragement, undertaken by Mr. Jeevanjee in improving the coasting service of Maritime connections, between India and East Africa, Persia and Arabia. The Professor went on to say, that the British Empire could not possibly grow too great so long as there were men like Mr. Jeevanjee who were ready to contribute their part in making it better and happier. A desire to serve the Empire as a whole outweighed a desire to serve any part of it. For that reason Professor Margoliouth observed that they all joined in congratulating Mr. Jeevanjee on his appointment, and on the honour which had been done him. (Cheers).

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, the new member of the Council of Indian Government delivered an elogent speech, and observed that he was proud to join Professor Margoliouth in congratulating Mr. Jeevanjee on his appointment to the East African Council. He referred to Mr. Jeevanjee's excellent work in opening up to cultivation vast tracks of low lying swamp and marsh and by the example of perseverance, inspiring others to clear and drain the land and sow in crops, thus giving employment to a large number of people and founding on the track of the Uganda Railway, flourishing townships which he hoped would be added to in years to come. In conclusion he said that British East Africa need more men like him to develop its resources. (Cheers).

Mr. Jeevanjee, who rose amid loud cheers, said, "I feel I cannot better respond to the remarks of the distinguished president of the Eastern Question Association than to state my views as to the reasons why British East Africa should encourage immigration and capital from India, the country of my birth. British East Africa is one of the youngest and fairest of the Colonies of the Empire, with enormous latent wealth within its vast compass, but which is only being developed spasmodically and that in a very minor degree. What is the reason therefore? It had been assumed in the past that this vast tropical region would be the home of a large European population, that its fertile plains and wooded slopes would prove an ideal region for the surplus of the crowded people of the British Islands. With the advantage of the finest harbour on the East African Coast and a Railway traversing its entire length ten years have seen the influx of but a handful of European Settlers, with no prospect of any considerable addition thereto. If British East Africa is ever to prove of any great value to the Imperial Family of States its resources must be developed. The fact of the matter is, British East Africa is not, nor will ever be, even in the judgment of many Europeans residing there, what is termed a White man's Country. Granted this promise, and its truth is undoubted, why not remove the many, and I may say onerous and even odious restrictions, now curtailing the immigration of Indians. Even with these drawbacks, the bulk of the business, interests and wealth of British East Africa is controlled by Indian Merchants. Whilst these restrictions, however, remain, I cannot encourage either the emigration of my countrymen or the influx of Indian capital into a country where no encouragement is shown to either. I am very sure this is a "dog-in-the-manger" policy and greatly retarding the best interests of this Colony. British India can supply thousands of the best and most industrious agricultural labourers in the world and numbers of them, were they assured that they could make a permanent home, with a further assurance of continuity of tenure to their families, would settle there. Very few of the European Settlers who possess farms have developed them in any degree while many of those who have attempted to do so have relinquished them or are willing to sell. If the land produces nothing there will be no business, no export trade, no money to spend on imports, no revenue to carry on the administration of the country beyond the Grant-in-aid. On the other hand abolish the restrictions now lying like a millstone around the neck of the Indian immigrants, give facilities for taking up larger areas of land than is now allowed them, open up the country to them for legitimate trading and agriculture, and I am very positive that a good class of Britain's Indian loyal subjects would be attracted with the capital necessary to change the whole aspect of the country in the course of a very few years from its present quiescent, stagnant condition, to one of prosperity and importance amongst Britain's Colonies. As a matter of Imperial Policy alone, leaving aside matters of business and things allied thereto, the encouragement of a large and loyal population from India would vastly strengthen the hands of the Imperial Authorities politically in case of International difficulties, for the weak Colonies would be the first to suffer on account of their weakness. Again, as to the old and yet ever present matter of colour prejudice. It is a remarkable fact that in business there is none, one naturally desires and does purchase in the cheapest market. Indian merchants have for centuries traded along the East Afrian Coast and in the Hinterland and self-reliant and determined traders have done more to add to the wealth and increase the area of Britain's numerous possessions than all the power of the sword. The Indian is a loyal British Subject, why should he not be given a fair chance with no undue restrictions so as to develop and add wealth and prestige to a country now virtually stagnant and more particularly so when its natural position, its contiguity to the Indian Peninsula, its climate and therefore its natural adaptability as an anuex to the richest jewel in the British Crown taken into due consideration? To make of British East Africa a land "smiling with milk and honey" it only requires the "Call of the East." In conclusion I beg to thank the illustrious President of the Association, Professor Margoliouth for his kind words. I also beg to thank Major Atkins for giving me an opportunity to lay my views before this gathering. Now, Gentlemen, I beg to propose his health, in which I am sure you will all join with me."

THE LATE MR. DORABJEE BOOTTEE.

A meeting was held a few days ago at the residence of Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, at Poona, to consider what should be done to perpetuate the memory of the late Khan Saheb Dorabjee Dadabhoy Boottee, of Poona. The Hon'ble Mr. Nowrojee Pestonjee Vakil, C. I. E., took the chair, and in opening the meeting, spoke of the amount of time, which the deceased gentleman had devoted to the interests of charitable institutions, of many of which he was a trustee. Mr. N. D. Khandalavala moved and Sirdar Cooposwamy Moodliar seconded a proposition that a subscription list be opened, and this having been agreed, it was decided to appoint a committee of Bombay and Poona gentlemen to decide the form which the memorial should take. Khan Bahadur Dastur Meher Hosang and Mr. S. C. Davar were appointed secretaries.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

It appears possible that a depression is crossing from the Gulf of Siam towards the Andaman Sea. The rainfall diminished in the Eastern Gulf of the Peninsula and increased in Bengal Proper extending over the submountain districts, and east of Bareilly. It has been nearly general in Assam and Bengal, excluding Orissa, and fairly general in Lower Burma, east of the United Provinces and the Bombay Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Eastern Bengal, Central India, West Central Provinces, the Konkan, West Hyderabad and South of the Peninsula. The principal amounts are:—Tavoy, four inches; Moulmein, three; Toungoo, Dhubri, Mymensingh, and Ranchi, one; Gaya, two; Pendra, one and a half; Ahmednagar, one; Cuddapah, two; and Kodaikanal, one and a half.

Forecast.—Diminution of rain in the north-west of the Peninsula.

The Arabian Sea.—The Mail steamer reports normal conditions until longitude sixty-nine, after which there was abnormal northerly direction in the wind, indicating a slightly disturbed area off the coast.

Report of a slight shock of earthquake was recorded yesterday in Simla at nineteen hours and fifty-nine minutes, from a distance of about three thousand five hundred miles.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla made in Ins	Fort Colaba. In Ins	Ins	Ins
Previously registered...	61·57	54·90	55 87	48 30
Friday, 2nd September.....	0 53	0·20	0·33	0·14
Total.....	62·15	55·10	52·20	48·53
Same date last year	70·97	67·39	77·70	55 94

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., OGMBALLA HILL
September 2.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill ...	In. cts. 0 23	In. cts. 57·27	In. cts. 57·17	In cts. 67·26

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western

LEMCO and Milk is splendid for Children.

Lemco and Milk has made many backward delicate children strong. The rich Beef goodness of Lemco in Milk is wonderfully nourishing, the weakest digest it easily when unable to take milk alone. Use ½ to ¾ teaspoonful to ½ a pint of warm milk. No preservatives, no flavouring in Lemco, only pure highly concentrated beef.

A Lady writes:—"Without doubt Lemco has "contributed to make my little son strong." "

LEMCO, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Lemco

The Original Liebig Company's Extract.

MORAL EQUIVALENT OF WAR.

New Energies and Hardihoods.

The following article, which was one of the last, written by the late Professor William James, of Harvard University, whose death Reuter announced a few days ago is reprinted from McLure's Magazine :—

I devoutly believe in the ultimate reign of peace and in the gradual advent of some sort of a Socialistic equilibrium. The fatalistic view of the war-function is to me nonsense, for I know that war-making is due to definite motives and subject to prudential checks and reasonable criticisms, just like any other form of enterprise. And when whole nations are the armies, and the science of destruction vies in intellectual refinement with the sciences of production, I see that war becomes absurd and impossible from its own monstrosity. Extravagant ambitions will have to be replaced by reasonable claims, and nations must make common cause against them. I see no reason why all this should not apply to yellow as well as to white nations, and I look forward to a future when acts of war shall be formally outlawed among civilised peoples. All these beliefs of mine put me squarely into the anti-militarist party. But I do not believe that peace either ought to be or will be permanent on this globe unless the States pacifically organised preserve some of the old elements of army discipline. A permanently successful peace-economy cannot be a simple pleasure-economy. In the more or less Socialistic future, toward which mankind seems to be drifting, we must still subject ourselves collectively to those severities that answer to our real position upon this only partly-hospitable globe. We must make new energies and hardihoods continue the manliness to which the military mind so faithfully clings. Martial virtues must be the enduring cement ; intrepidity, contempt of softness, surrender of private interest, obedience to command, must still remain the rock upon which States are built—unless, indeed, we wish for dangerous reactions against commonwealths fit only for contempt, and liable to invite attack whenever a centre of crystallisation for military-minded enterprise is formed anywhere in their neighbourhood.

THE WAR PARTY'S IDEAL.

The war party is assuredly right in affirming and reaffirming that the martial virtues, although originally gained by the race through war, are absolute and permanent human goods. Patriotic pride and ambition in their military form are, after all, only specifications of a more universal and enduring competitive passion. They are its first form, but that is no reason for supposing them to be its last form. Men now are proud of belonging to a conquering nation, and without a murmur they lay down their persons and their wealth, if by so doing they may fend off subjection.

But who can be sure that other aspects of one's country may not, with time and education and suggestion enough, come to be regarded with similarly effective feelings of pride and shame? Why should men not some day feel that it is worth a blood-tax to belong to a collectivity superior in any ideal respect? Why should they not blush with indignant shame if the community that owns them is vile in any way whatsoever? Individuals, daily more numerous, now feel this civic passion. It is only a question of blowing on the spark till the whole population gets incandescent, and on the ruins of the old morals of military honour a stable system of morals of civic honour builds itself up. What the whole community comes to believe in grasps the individual as in a vice. The war-function has grasped us, so far; but constructive interests may some day seem no less imperative, and impose on the individual a hardly lighter burden. Let me illustrate my idea more concretely. There is nothing to make one indignant in the mere fact that life is hard, that men should toil and suffer pain. The planetary conditions once for all are such, and we can stand it. But that so many men, by mere accidents of birth and opportunity, should have a life of "nothing else," but toil and pain and hardness and inferiority imposed upon them, should have "no" vacation, while others, natively no more deserving, get no taste of this campaigning life at all—"this" is capable of arousing indignation in reflective minds.

HEROES OF THE DISAGREEABLE.

It may end by seeming shameful to all of us that some of us have nothing but campaigning and others have nothing but unmanly ease. If now—and this is my idea—there were, instead of military conscription, a conscription of the whole youthful population to form for a certain number of years a part of the army enlisted against nature, the injustice would tend to be evened out, and numerous other benefits to the commonwealth would follow. The military ideals of hardihood and discipline would be wrought into the growing fibre of the people; no one would remain blind, as the luxurious classes now are blind, to men's real relations to the globe, he lives on and to the permanently solid and hard foundations of his higher life. To coal and iron mines, to freight trains, to fishing fleets in December, to dish-washing, clothes-washing, and window washing, to road-building and tunnel-making to foundries and stokeholes, and to the frames of sky-scrapers, would our gilded youths be drafted off, according to their choice, to get the childishness knocked out of them, and to come back into society with healthier sympathies and soberer ideas. They would have paid their blood-tax, done their part in the immemorial human warfare against nature; they would tread the earth more proudly; the women would value them more highly; they would be better fathers and teachers of the following generations. Such a conscription, with the state of public opinion that would have required it, and the moral fruits it would bear, would preserve in the midst of a pacific civilisation the manly virtues which the military party is so afraid of seeing disappear in peace. We should get toughness without callousness, authority with as little criminal cruelty as possible, and painful work done cheerily because the duty is temporary, and threatens not, as now, to degrade the whole remainder of one's life. I have no serious doubt that the ordinary pride and shames of social man once developed to a certain intensity, are capable of organising such a moral equivalent as I have sketched, or some other just as effective for preserving manliness of type. Though an infinitely remote Utopia just now, in the end it is but a question of time, of skilful propagandism, and of opinion-making men seizing historic opportunities.

The martial type of character can be bred without war. Strenuous honour and disinterestedness abound elsewhere. Priests and medical men are in a fashion educated to it, and we should all feel some degree of it imperative if we were conscious of our work as an obligatory service to the State. We should be owned, as soldiers are by the army, and our pride would rise accordingly. We could be poor then without humiliation, as army officers now are. The only thing needed henceforward is to inflame the civic temper as past history has inflamed the military temper.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

2 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-0 at Doan's Medicine, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

War Office, Aug. 16.

The King has been graciously pleased to confer upon the undermentioned corps the honour of becoming their colonel-in-chief:—Princes Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers; Officers Training Corps. His Majesty has also been graciously pleased to confer upon the Honourable Artillery Company the honour of becoming captain general and colonel.

The Cameronians Scottish Rifles.

Major-Gen J H Laye, CVO, CB, to be colonel vice Major-Gen Honorary Lieut-Gen Sir JC Battray KCB, deceased July 31.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen S H Lomax to command a division, vice Lieut-Gen. J M Grierson, CVO, CB, CMG, who has vacated that appointment on promotion; Lieut R Giffard, RA, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. S H Lomax Aug. 7; Col W Russell, from the Half-pay List, to be a chief engineer, vice Col temporary Brig-Gen. C Penrose, transfered to Southern Command Aug 8; Major T R C Hudson, RA, a General Staff officer at the War Office, to be advanced from the third to the second grade, vice Major temporary Li-ut.-Col H A D Simpson-Baikie, RA, transferred to the Mediterranean Command Aug. 1; Capt E L Ellington, RA, from a Staff captain, to be a General Staff officer, third grade, at the War Office, vice Major T. R. C. Hudson; Capt J Brough, Royal Marine Art., to be a Staff captain at the War Office, vice Capt. E L Ellington Aug. 9.

Cavalry.

19th Queen Alexandra's Own Royal Hussars—Capt. W B Rennie, resigns his commission Aug. 17.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art.—Capt. T O Seagram to be major July 2. The undermentioned supernumerary captains are restored to the establishment—G Masters, instead of as notified in the 'Gazette' of Aug 2 July 9; J A Ballard July 23. The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains—E G Langford W G Carling June 11; H Bull June 20. The undermentioned lieutenants are seconded—H K Sadler for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery July 23; L C P Milman for service on the Staff Aug. 1. The undermentioned University candidates to be second lieutenants—Second Lieut. K F T Caldwell, from Unattached List Territorial Force; Second Lieut. W J Odium, from 4th batt. Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers; Second Lieut. F A Trenchard, from Unattached list, Territorial Force; Lieut H E Wethered, from Buckinghamshire batt, the Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Inf; Second Lieut E J Bather, from Unattached List, Territorial Force July 23. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants—R P Morrison, K G Ireland, A J R M Leslie, C C Darley, S D Graham, C M Lister P H L Playfair, D A Buchan, R H Studdert, O T Frith C G Hocking, A T H Hayes, K Rawson-Shaw, G L Kaye, W G F Welch, A C Crookshank, F W B Wilson, R Blewitt, R de V Shaw, J W Bastersby S F M Ferguson, H le F F Harvey, W H Wilson Smith, J G Hayter, H G Gordon, H C L Holden, C W Reeks, W E Maitland-Dougall, H Gardner, C C Russell, R D S Reid, C C Bartley, G Temple, F W Hurhinshaw, S Giffard, H W H Armytage, S S Lee July 23.

Royal Garrison Art. Major H L F Beynon is seconded for service on the Staff; Capt. A G Smith to be major (Aug. 1); Lieut, H M Holland resigns his commission (Aug. 17). The undermentioned gentlemen cadets, from the Royal Military Academy to be second lieutenants:—B J O'Leary, C B Tennen G F Campbell, J S Heaton-Ellis. A W A Harker, C D'A S Banks, G D Bois, F H Erberli, W E Hughes-Hallett. J G C Leech, W M Jenkins, G S Leventhorpe, C G S Gould, N W Thile, R B Withers (July 23).

Infantry.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regt.)—Lieut. S H Green to be adjutant (Aug. 1).

Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Capt H W McCall is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry; Supernumerary Capt C H de St. P Bunbury, is restored to the Establishment (July 27).

The Border Regt.—Major R de B Chichester retires on retired pay (Aug. 15).

The South Staffordshire Regt.—Lieut, G de C Glover to be adjutant (Aug. 14).

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.) Supernumerary Lieut. C F Smith, is restored to the Establishment (July 1).

The Durham Light Inf—Lieut Col and Brevet Col J E Bush, on completion of his service in command of a battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List; Major and Brevet Lieut-Col E St G Pratt, DSO, to be lieutenant-colonel Aug 15.

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Capt H E R R Brained is second while a student at the Indian Staff College March 1. The promotion to the rank of captain of the undermentioned lieutenants is antedated as follows:—G W Geddes to March 1, A B West to March 9. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of the undermentioned second lieutenants is antedated as follows:—H J A Roche to March 1, P S Bannioq to March 9, R R G Kane to March 14.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers—Lieut J P Tredennick to captain June 7.

Queen Alexandras' Imperial Military Nursing Service Miss M C Corbishley to be staff nurse provisionally Aug 1.

Memoranda.

Col C Penrose is granted the temporary rank of brigadier-general while employed as Chief Engineer, Southern Command Aug 8 The undermentioned colonels, Half-pay List, retire on retired pay:—W Tyden, R J Cooper, C V O Aug 17 Brevet Col J E Bush, the Half-pay List, to be colonel Aug 15 Lieut Col and Brevet Col W Weallens, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay Aug 17; Second Lieut A P Garnier, the Northumberland Fusiliers, is granted the local rank of lieutenant while employed with the West African Frontier Force Aug 3; Qrmr and Honorary Capt M J Duggan the York and Lancaster Regt, is granted the honorary rank of major Aug 14 Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A J Pilgrim Royal Army Medical Corps, is granted the honorary rank of captain Aug 15.

General Reserve of Officers.

Lieut-Col O V Yates is removed, under the provisions of Article 635, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, on attaining the limit of age Aug 17.

Admiralty, August 15.

Sub-Lieutenant Henry Bernard Rawlings has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th January.

Admiralty, August 16.

The Reverend Arthur Benjamin Jones, B A, has this day been appointed Chaplain in His Majesty's Fleet.

Admiralty, August 17.

Engineer Lieutenant Walter William Bills has been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 16th August.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant John Walter Pugh has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 16th August.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Midshipman Frederick Albert Richardson to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 15th August.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Captain John Brough is seconded for service as Staff Captain at the War Office. Dated 9th August. Captain Reginald Cecil Temple (supernumerary) is absorbed in the Establishment, vice Brough, seconded. Dated 9th August.

Admiralty, August 18.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-lieutenant Ernest Combe Miller to be lieutenant. Dated 18th October, 1909.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Douglas Davenport-Jones to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 19th July.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Commander Edward Pitts, R.D, Dated 23rd July. Lieutenant Philip Nelson Draper. Dated 18th August. Sub-Lieutenant George Washington Melsom, with permission to assume the rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th July. Sub-Lieutenant Henry Fryer. Dated 5th Augut.

Senior Engineer Hugh Chisholm, R D, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer. Dated 20th July. Senior Engineer Robert McCaig, RD, with permission to assume the rank of Chief Engineer. Dated 27th July.

War Office, Whitehall August 19.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Colonel Herman J S Landon to be a temporary Brigadier-General to command a Brigade, vice Major-General F Hammersley, C B, who has vacated that appointment on promotion. Dated 7th August.

Captain Percival E H Lowe, The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), to be a Recruiting Staff Officers (Class II), vice Major W E S Burch, The Royal Irish Regiment. Dated 11th August.

Establishments.

Cavalry School, Captain John S Cawley, 20th Hussars, to be an Instructor, and is granted the temporary rank of Major while so employed, vice Major The Honourable U H C Guest, who has been placed one the Half pay List. Dated 8th August.

Cavalry.

2nd Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays), Lieutenant John E H Idsworth resigns his Commission. Dated 20th August.

3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards, Lieutenant Edward Wynne Chapman, from 2nd Regiment North Canterbury Mounted Rifles, New Zealand Forces, to be Second Lieutenant (on probation), in succession to Lieutenant S R A Hankey, promoted. Dated 20th August.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Robert M Stewart-Richardson is seconded for service with the Irish Cavalry Depot. Dated 15th July.

Supernumerary Lieutenant Frederic G A Arkwright is restored to the establishment, vice R M Stewart-Richardson. Dated 15th July.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery, Captain Stacy F Stallard to be Major, vice J U Coates, retired. Dated 3rd July.

Captain Arthur G R C Harris is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery. Dated 9th July.

Lieutenant Josslyn V Ramsden to be Captain, vice S C Bartley, retired. Dated 13th July,

The undermentioned Second Lieutenant to be Lieutenants, under the provisions of Article, 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Dated 23rd July, Richard H Farren, William C Rait Kerr, Edward P Almack, Bryan L Marriner, Alistair R Roney Dougal, Philip B Joubert de la Ferte, Sydney M Noakes, James T Price, Richard M Rendal, Charles F P Battersby, Torquil McLeod, Launcelot G Gubbins, Jeffery E Marston, Hugh McMaster, Eric V H Fairtlough, James H M Cornwall, Robert F C Allen, Reginald N Rashleigh, William M M O'D Welsh, Alfred J Woodhouse, Arthur C Brooke, Horatio N N Dudding, Alexander F Lambert, Charles A H Montanaro, Guy E A Granet, Digby R Pearl, Sydney H Wason, Eugo N J Kenny, Douglas Paige, Lawrence F I Attill, Allan Patterson, Hector M M Robertson.

Royal Garrison Artillery, Captain Percy H Blimo is seconded for service with the Indian Mountain Artillery, dated 5th March.

Lieutenant Francis N E Dalrymple is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Artillery, dated 27th June.

Supernumerary Lieutenant John L R Carey is restored to the establishment, vice E S Paillips, seconded, dated 1st August.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants under the provisions of Article 27 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 23rd July:—Rolf R Gunter, Oliver F G Hogg Benjamin J Bewley. Harold G Paris, Lionel, B A Bicher, Hamilton W Roberts.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains under the provisions of Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Dated 18th August:—Basil C Battye, Harold J Counsman, John Day, Frank B Legh, Edward de L Young, Philip W L Broke-Smith, Herbert S Gaskell, Stuart Boyd, George U Yule, Paul E Prince, Athelstan D St G Bremner, Henry Trevelyan, Francis R Holt-White Cecil Stod Lynch, Ralph E Stace, Douglas de H Haig, Henry C Hawtrey, Philip R Bald William H Kelly, John R W Manfied.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants Dated 18th August, Charles F Carson vice D Clayton, John P S Greig vice H J Counsman. Andrew H Scott vice J Day. Weston Cracroft-Amcotts, vice F B Legh. William E Pain vice E de L Young. Henry M McKay, vice P W L Broke-Smith. Philip Neame, vice H S Gaskell. Harold H Bateman, vice S Boyd, Geoffrey G Rawson, vice G U Yulue. Noel W Napier-Olavering, vice P E Prince Arthur V Gompertz, vice A D St G Bremner Murray G G Campbell, vice H Trevelyan. John C Bowles, vice F R Holt-White. John E Chippindall vice C St J Lynch. Edward G Kitchin, vice R E Stace. Harold A S Pressey vice D de H Haig, Martin A Anderson, vice H C Hawtrey. Ridley P Pakenham-Walsh, vice P R Bald, Edward V C W Wellesley, vice W H Kelly, Arthur C Finnimore, vice J R W Mansfield.

Infantry.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant Alan P Garnies is seconded for service under the Colonial Office, dated 3rd August.

The Norfolk Regiment, Captain and Brevet Major John W V Carroll is seconded for service on the Staff, dated 26th May.

Supernumerary Captain Edmund L T Grant is restored to the establishment, vice J W V Carroll dated 26th May.

Supernumerary Captain Richard D F Oldman, D S O, is restored to the establishment vice, J P L Mostyn; dated 10th August.

The Leicestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Charles E Black is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 10th August.

The Royal Irish Regiment, Lieutenant Edward G Grant resigns his Commission. Dated 2th August.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant Lewis Gordon to be Captain, vice C W McD. Findlay, retired Dated 6th August.

Second Lieutenant William C Bertram to be Lieutenant, vice L Gordon Dated 6th August.

The Royal Irish Rifles Second Lieutenant James W Foley to be Lieutenant, vice H N Durant, promoted Dated 7th June.

Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers). Lieutenant Cyril F Meares to be Captain, vice P Gould promoted Dated 16th July.

Second Lieutenant, Philip E Kelly to be Lieutenant, vice C F Neares Dated 16th July,

The Connaught Rangers, Supernumerary Lieutenant Rechard G Eyre is restored to the establishment vice The Honourable H R Atkinson, promoted Dated 18th August.

Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), Major Duncan Darroch retires on retired pay. Dated 20th August.

Captain and Brevet Major Neill Malcolm, D S O, to be Major, vice D Darroch. Dated 20th August.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Captain Ralph Koper White, from the Indian Medical Service, to be Captain, vice Arthur A McNeight, M B, who exchanges. Dated 11th July.

The undermentioned to be Lieutenants, on probation. Dated 29th July.

John Darling Bowie, M B, Charles Henry Hasler Harold, M D, John Kennedy Gaunt, M B, Guy Oldham Chambers, Hugh Glencairn Monteith, Eric Leigh Fyffe, M B, Robert Francis Bridger, M B, Charles Herbert Stringer, Leslie Ferguson Kennedy Way, Thomas John Halliman, M B.

Lieutenant (on probation) Hugh G Monteith is seconded, under the provision of Article 300, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1909. Dated 29th July.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederick B Bunny, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as Commander of Royal Artillery Southern Coast Defences, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 18th August.

The undermentioned Brevet Colonels to be Colonels. Dated 13th August. Alexander Grant, the Half-pay List. Hugh Huleatt, the Half-pay List. Robert S Maclagan.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen T Banning, on completion of his period of service on the Staff, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 13th August.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry.

7th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment), Major James D Sparks resigns his Commission, and is granted permission to retain his rank, and wear the prescribed uniform Dated 20th August.

Royal Army Medical Corps.

The undermentioned Lieutenants are confirmed in that rank:—Alexander C McKillop, M B John Inkster, M B Gordon R Ward Aston R Dale Mark Anthony, Ronald Mackinnon, M B Stephen Gordon George E Shand, M B Sidney J Stewart. M D George B McCaul, M D George F Randall Edward T Holland.

No. 18 Field Ambulance, The name of Lieutenant Wilson H P Hey is as now described and not as stated in the "Gazette" of the 8th July,

The King's Physician

—Dr. E. Ott: "I have been using Sanatogen for a number of years with excellent results."

Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P.

"I believe Sanatogen to be a most excellent food."

Sir John Hare

—the popular Actor: "I have found Sanatogen a most valuable tonic and stimulant."

Madame Sarah Grand

—the gifted Authoress: "Sanatogen has done everything for me which it is said to be able to do."

Mr. W. Rhodes

—the famous Cricketer: "I have found Sanatogen a splendid tonic."

Mr. Eden Phillpotts

—the well-known Writer: "I can give Sanatogen high praise from personal experience."

Mr. Albert Stanley, M.P.

"I can most sincerely recommend Sanatogen."

The Rev. R. Brook Lander

—Bishop of the Free Church of England: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Sir Luke White, M.P.

"There follows from Sanatogen's use a distinct restorative effect."

The Rt. Hon. Sir H. G. Aubrey-Fletcher, Bart., C.B., M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen for some time and appreciate its qualities."

Mr. Austin Ererton

—the well-known Author: "I have found Sanatogen of very great value."

Mr. P. Perrin

—the popular Cricketer: "I have derived great benefit from Sanatogen."

Professor Tebeld, M.D.

"My experience shows that patients suffering from neurasthenia, by using Sanatogen, in a short time regain health and vitality."

Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower

—the Sculptor and Historian: "Sanatogen has cured me of all gouty trouble."

Mr. Cyril Maude

—the versatile Actor: "I have found Sanatogen quite wonderful."

Mr. Staveley Hill, M.P.

"I find Sanatogen a most excellent tonic and restorative."

Mr. E. F. Benson

—the well-known Author: "I have tried Sanatogen and believe it to be an excellent tonic."

Mr. Walter Crane

—the Authority on Decorative Art: "I have certainly found Sanatogen beneficial in its effects."

The Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhanga

"I beg to inform you that His Highness the Maharajah Bahadur has derived great benefit from Sanatogen, and that the preparation is very extensively used in Calcutta."

The Czar of Russia's Physician

—Dr. Ferchmin: "My daughter, who was very nervous and anæmic, has greatly benefited by Sanatogen."

Lord E. Churchill

"I have derived benefit from taking Sanatogen."

The Hon. Mr. Justice Robertson

—Judge, Supreme Court, Lahore. "My experience so far with Sanatogen has been very favourable. I took it for some weeks during the most trying season of the year—June, July, August—in Lahore and in the Punjab plains, and found it a great strengthener."

The King of Saxony's Physician

—Dr. Tillmanns: "I am a great admirer of Sanatogen."

The King of Italy's Physician

Dr. Quirico: "I have used Sanatogen with marked benefit, and consider it most excellent."

Mr. Shirley Tremearne

—Editor of "Capital," Calcutta: "I cannot speak too highly of Sanatogen which I took for some time during a sharp attack of Fever. It restored me once more to full vigour. In fact I was better and stronger than before the attack."

The Emperor of Austria's Physician

—Dr. Kerzl: "I am thoroughly convinced that Sanatogen is an excellent tonic food."

Sir Frederick Milner, Bart.

"Sanatogen seems both to nourish me and give me strength."

Mr. B. W. Leader, R.A.

"I have given Sanatogen to a relative, who says she derived great benefit from it."

Dr. C. W. Saleeby

—the well-known Medical Author: "Sanatogen actually helps to re-create the nerve machine."

Mr. J. T. Tyldesley

—the popular Cricketer: "I have taken Sanatogen with excellent results."

Dr. Andrew Wilson

—the distinguished Scientist: "I have found the ideal tonic and restorative in Sanatogen."

Mr. Armiger Barclay

—the distinguished Author: "Your valuable preparation possesses remarkable restorative properties."

Mr. J. Sharp

—the famous Cricketer: "Sanatogen brings back that feeling of freshness so necessary at any athletic game."

Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P.

"I have used Sanatogen with extraordinary benefit. It is to my mind a true food tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigour to the over-worked body and mind."

Sir William Bull, M.P.

"I have much pleasure in stating that I consider your preparation, Sanatogen, is of decided value. It performs that which it promises to do, and I have recommended it to several friends."

Miss Ellaline Terriss

—the favourite Comedienne: "Sanatogen is invaluable to those who suffer from nerve strain."

Mr. Arnold Bennett

—the talented Novelist: "The tonic effect of Sanatogen on me is simply wonderful."

Maxwell Gray

—the famous Writer: "I have found Sanatogen helpful in nervous weakness."

Lady Bancroft

—of Histrionic fame: "Lady Bancroft finds Sanatogen most excellent."

Mr. Arthur Fell, M.P.

"Sanatogen has a wonderful effect in enabling one to withstand fatigue."

Mr. Henry Arthur Jones

—the famous Dramatist: "I have taken Sanatogen when run down, and with excellent results."

Mr. C. B. Fry

—the famous Athlete: "Sanatogen is an excellent tonic food."

Madame Clara Butt

—the famous Contralto: "Sanatogen certainly has proved one of the best restoratives I know of.

Fifty Famous People who praise SANATOGEN

What overwhelming evidence, what irresistible proof of Sanatogen's power, is this selection of testimonials from celebrities!

Here are fifty of the most famous men and women of to-day who have taken Sanatogen—some under the doctor's orders, others upon the advice of friends who have themselves benefited by the preparation. The result, in every case, was the same: Sanatogen restored them to health and they wrote of their own free will to record the fact.

It is unthinkable that so many of the keenest intellects of the age—men like Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Sir William Bull, M.P., Mr. Marshall Hall, K.C., M.P., — should be mistaken upon a matter of such vital importance as their own bodily health.

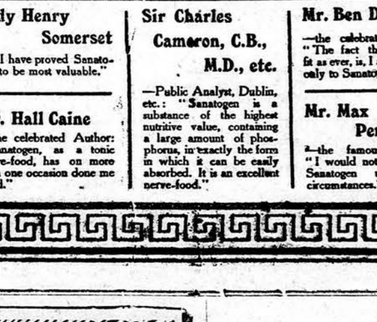
It is equally unthinkable that they would lend the authority of their names to a public recommendation of the article unless they were fully satisfied as to its remarkable efficacy.

Read what they have written and resolve to follow their example; for there can be no doubt that what Sanatogen has done for them it will also do for you.

But do not imagine that these eminent persons alone are advocates of Sanatogen.

Their letters are only the apex, so to speak, of a vast pyramid which is constantly being enlarged; for thousands of less eminent sufferers—both in the United Kingdom and in all parts of the civilised world—have written of Sanatogen in equally enthusiastic terms.

And what, it may be asked, is the basis of this pyramid—the unshakeable foundation upon which all else rests? The answer may be given in these six words: THE SUPPORT OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.



Sanatogen is endorsed by no less than twelve thousand doctors who have written in its praise, including no less than nine physicians to European Royalty, some of whose letters are quoted here.

Remember, therefore, that when you take Sanatogen you are not experimenting with a secret preparation unrecognised by the medical faculty, but with one whose constituents are known and approved by every physician, every chemist, and ever scientist.

Among the diseases and conditions for which Sanatogen is indicated are nervous debility and breakdown, brain-fag, insomnia, anæmia, loss of vitality, malaria, dysentery, enteric fever, and all wasting diseases.

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists and bazaars. A descriptive pamphlet, "How to Keep Well in Tropical Climates," will be sent free on application to the Sanatogen Co. (of London), c/o P.O. Box 226, Bombay. Send a postcard, to-day, mentioning this paper.

The Nerve Restorative

Crowned with Laurels by the Medical Profession

Dr. H. H. W. Hart

—Hapur Remount Depot, Bahgpurah: "I have much pleasure in certifying to the value of Sanatogen in cases of Malaria, Enteric Fever, Dysentery, and other exhausting diseases. I can honestly affirm that many of my worst cases owed their recovery to Sanatogen."

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"I have proved Sanatogen to be most valuable."

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—the celebrated Author: "Sanatogen, as a tonic nerve-food, has on more than one occasion done me good."

Sir Charles Cameron, C.B., M.D., etc.

—Public Analyst, Dublin, etc.: "Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing a large amount of phosphorus, in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve-food."

Mr. Ben Davies

—the celebrated Tenor: "The fact that I feel as fit as ever, is, I am sure, due only to Sanatogen."

Mr. Max Pemberton

—the famous Author: "I would not be without Sanatogen under any circumstances."

Dr. C. R. Naylor

—Bangalore: "It was through my influence that your Sanatogen was introduced into South India, and I consider that I have thereby conferred a benefit upon suffering humanity. By the discovery of Sanatogen you have added a most powerful weapon to those in the possession of every physician."

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

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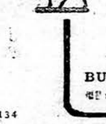

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'Vana' Tonic Wine is the Ideal Restorative for convalescents. It hastens recovery by enriching the blood, stimulating the digestion, and restoring the appetite. It strengthens body, brain and nerves, and counteracts the fatigue and depression produced by extreme heat.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

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cientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayapal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

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Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinsha D. Davar presided yesterday at the second sitting of the fourth Criminal Session of the Bombay High Court.

ADMINISTERING A DRUG.

Adam Mahomed, a Mahomedan, was charged before a common jury with administering "dhatura," a poisonous drug, to one Abdul Kader on the night of the 4th July last.

Mr. J. S. Menkee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy Lalji defended the accused.

The prosecution story was that on the night of the 4th July last the accused met the complainant at Grant Road and gave him some sweets to eat. The complainant, who was a new comer in Bombay, was on his way to Mecca on pilgrimage. The accused, after giving him the sweets, treated the complainant at an Irani's shop. Sometime after partaking of the food the complainant felt giddy and became unconscious. When he recovered he found that he had lost his money which he had with him. The accused was subsequently arrested.

After hearing the evidence, the jury unanimously found the accused not guilty and His Lordship ordered the accused to be discharged.

THEFT OF REGISTERED ARTICLES.

Narayan Shivram Mayekar, a Maharatta postal registration clerk in the Jumma Masjid Post Office, was placed before the same jury on a charge of theft of postal articles.

Mr. Kenneth McKemp, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The accused was defended by Mr. R. D. N. Wadia.

The story for the prosecution was that on the 16th April last, one Jamnadas Jivraj sent halves of twenty notes of Rs. 100 each in a registered cover to Pardi in Kathiawar. He got the letter registered at the Jumma Masjid Post Office where the accused worked as a registration clerk. When the letter reached its destination it was found to contain blank pieces of paper instead of the half notes. Inquiries were made and the accused was arrested.

The prosecution case having been closed, the accused stated that he left his case in the hands of his Counsel. His Lordship then put him a few questions on the exhibits in the case.

After hearing the arguments of Counsel and His Lordship's charge to them, the jury found the accused guilty by a majority of 7 to 2. His Lordship accepted the verdict as he had not the slightest doubt as to the guilt of the accused and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till to-day.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar who had passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,750 with costs in the suit brought by Brael and Company against Sidik Haji Hussein.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Company, appeared for the appellant; the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine and the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim and Colah were for the respondents.

It appeared from the facts of the case, that the plaintiffs sought to recover Rs. 3,300, alleging that the sum was due to them either as rent or as compensation for use and occupation of a certain godown in Clive Road for the months of December 1908, and January and February 1909, at the rate of Rs. 1,100 per month. The defendant used the godown for storing sugar bags and had paid to the plaintiffs the rent of the godown upto 30th November 1908. On the 5th December following, there was a fire in the godown. The fire destroyed the roof and several doors and windows, and the sugar stored in the godown was partly burnt and partly damaged by fire and water. Immediately after the fire, the salvage corps of the Insurance Company or Companies with whom the sugar had been insured took possession of the godown and the goods in it. On the 9th December all the sugar belonging to the defendant that was damaged by fire was sold by the Insurance Companies to one Azam and possession of the godown with the sugar in it was given to him. On getting possession Azam commenced to sort the sugar according to the extent of damage done and to put the same in new bags and he did so till the 15th February.

The plaintiff, therefore, claimed three months' rent, but His Lordship passed a decree in his favour for Rs. 2,750 which was equivalent to two and a half months' rent with costs.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, confirmed the decree of the Lower Court and dismissed the appeal with costs.

SEQUEL TO RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Guard's Coviction Reversed.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton delivered judgment in the appeal of Donald Brue Weir, who was convicted of endangering the safety of persons under the Railway Act by Mr. J. L. Collett sub-divisional Magistrate of Sholapur and fined one rupee and in the appeal of Government in the same case for enhancement of the sentence.

Mr. M. B. Kolaskar, instructed by Mr. Ratanlal Kunchhordass and Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the accused; the Government pleader was for the Crown.

The main facts which led to this prosecution were that on a Friday in March last there was a collision at Bhalwani Station on the G. I. P. Railway between the up-goods train and the down postal express at about 6-20 p. m., which resulted in serious damage to both trains to the extent of Rs 20,000 and injuries to several of the persons travelling on the latter train. The goods was standing on the siding to allow the express to pass from the main line, but owing to the facing points being incorrectly set, the express took the loop and ran into the goods train. The goods had reached Bhalwani at about 5-50 p. m. and was received on the loop line, as a down mixed train was to cross it there. The accused was a guard in charge of the goods and as he was directed by an order of his working time-table he proceeded to the facing points to see that they were correctly set to insure the safety of his train and its remaining there until the mixed had passed the points. When the mixed had passed he went to the station in the office and thence to the engine of his train to see the driver and was there till the accident happened. He was, therefore, charged under section 101 B and C of the Railway Act for disobeying an order which was not inconsistent with the general rule and which he was bound to obey and thereby endangering human life.

The Magistrate held that he had disobeyed the order as he was bound to see the points before the arrival of the express and after the departure of the mixed and fined him one rupee.

Their Lordships, in delivering their judgment, held that it was not the duty of the guard to see the points, and reversed the conviction and sentence and directed that the fine, if paid, be refunded. The Government appeal was dismissed.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is

MURDER BY YOUTHS.

Under Revolting Circumstances.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of an appeal made by Benaka bin Sangappa and Kurnvathi bin Sangappa against a decision of Mr. S. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who in June last, convicted the accused of the murder of their uncle Bharma and sentenced each of them to transportation for life.

It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that the deceased lived at Chikkaonshi in the Dharwar District while the two accused lived at Kodikop. On the 20th February last the deceased paid a visit to the latter place and subsequently a dead body said to be his, was found on the 24th February lying near a tank, four or five miles from Chikkaonshi. The body had been torn by vultures and tied to it was a rope by which it seemed to have been dragged. Police reports described the body as a mere skeleton, and said that the bones of the chest were broken and the lower jaw was missing. Round the neck of the body were a 'ling' cloth and a rope. It was further found that five teeth had been broken at the roots and that four ribs had been fractured. Mammalian blood was found on five articles, including a blanket and rags. The body was identified as that of the deceased. Two cowherds who saw the body earlier the body recognised it as that of Bharma, the face being then intact. Surpicion arose against the accused, who made certain statements and accused No. 1 produced from a hollow in the ground a blood-stained blanket. They were then arrested, and they pointed out a stone, fragments of which were sent to the Bombay Chemical Analyser, who certified that some stains on the fragments gave one of the tests for blood, but that it could not be definitely stated that blood was present. Accused No. 1 in his statement before a Second Class Magistrate said that for the last four or five years the deceased, who was his uncle, had harassed and beaten him, the second accused and their sister.

The murder was committed about midnight. He awoke at midnight and awoke his brother. The latter stood holding a lamp, and he (the first accused) took up a thick stone and threw it on the deceased's chest who cried out. The first accused deals two more blows with the stone, and then the deceased died. After that, he and his brother, the second accused, put the body on their cart and took it to the jungle, where they threw it down.

The Sessions Judge differing from the Assessors held that the body was that of the deceased and that the deceased had been murdered. The Sessions Judge disbelieved the allegations against Fakiri contained in the accused's confessions. The police found blood in the room and on the stone, and the place where the bleed was found in the house had been recently dunged. In the Session Judge's opinion there could be no reasonable doubt that the deceased met his death in the house at Chikkaonshi and that he had not left that village as now asserted by the accused. The accused were in Chikkaonshi on the deceased's last evening in that village and next morning at daybreak they were seen in Fakiri's yard at Kodikop with a cart which they at once took away. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and looking to their age, which was 18 and 16 respectively, and to the circumstances which appeared to have led to their crime, he passed the lesser of the two sentences allowed by law and sentenced the accused to transportation for life.

Their Lordships confirmed the convictions and sentence.

POLICE COURT

POWERS OF CHIEF PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

An Interesting Law Point.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Henry Campbell, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard the notice calling upon Inspector Myers to show cause why the order of Mr. J. H. Bhabha, acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, binding over Mahomed Jaffer Shamsherkhan in personal recognizance of Rs. 100 and one surety for the like amount to be of good behaviour for one year should not be set aside.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to show cause. Mr. P. Godinho supported the notice on behalf of the complainant.

Mr. Nicholson raised a preliminary point and said that the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain this application.

He said that section 125 of the Criminal Procedure Code referred to the cancelling of a bond and not to setting aside an order. This was not an appeal section whereas here the application was in the nature of an appeal. In his application, the petitioner had clearly stated that he was aggrieved by the order. If sections 125 and 126 of the Code were read together, His Worship would find that the section applied to the cancelling of bonds. He submitted that this application ought to be made to the Appellate Court and that His Worship had no jurisdiction to entertain it.

Mr. Godinho said that this application was the first of its kind in Bombay and he relied on a decision of the Full Bench of Calcutta reported in 24, Calcutta, p. 1. He said that the bond could not be cancelled until the order was set aside; he was also prepared to amend his application by adding the words "and cancel the bond." He submitted that on the authority cited by him, he was entitled to be heard by his Worship, on the merits of the case.

His Worship, in delivering his judgment, said that the Full Bench ruling had put the question beyond all doubt and he held that he had jurisdiction to entertain the application.

At the instance of Mr. Nicholson, his Worship further held that the onus of satisfying His Worship was primarily on Mr. Godinho and that he should begin.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Mr. Henry Campbell, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard an application for transfer of his case in which N. B. Collah stands charged before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalwad, fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. E. T. Ansell, late Traffic Manager of the B. E. S. and Tramway Company, Limited, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of about Rs. 14,000.

Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared to show cause, while Mr. P. Godinho supported the notice.

Mr. Vicaji, in showing cause, said that most of the transactions took place at the complainant's bungalow in Club Road which was in the jurisdiction of the Mazagon Court and therefore His Worship should not transfer the case.

Mr. Godinho said that there was nothing beyond the bare word of his learned friend to bear out that statement. The complainant could have put in an affidavit to that effect in reply to the application made by the accused who had stated in it that the transactions took place in an office of Mr. Ansell called "Ansell and Company" situated at Colaba. He asked His Worship to examine the complainant who was present in Court.

Examined by His Worship the complainant said that most of the transactions had taken places at his bungalow in Club Road in the presence of his wife. Some had taken place in tram-cars passing between Bori Bunder and Byculla and some at the refreshment room at the Victoria Terminus Station. In all he had twenty-two transactions with the accused from 1905 to March 1910.

Mr. Vicaji then informed the Court that Ansell and Company came into existence on the 1st June 1910.

His Worship in disposing of the notice, said that he had before him the sworn testimony of the complainant that most of the transactions took place at his bungalow in Club Road that was within the jurisdiction of the Mazagon Court. He, therefore, discharged the notice.

COUNTER-CLAIM FOR SET-OFF.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman was engaged in hearing the suit brought by Keshrichand Pragji against the firm of Abdul Rasul Alibhai to recover Rs. 3,389 being the price of ten bales of long cloth sold and delivered by the plaintiff to the defendants with interest and costs.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Mehta and Dalpatram, appeared for the plaintiff. The Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah and Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan, were for the defendants.

The defendants, in their written statement, said that the plaintiff carried on business in partnership with one Rupji Ragunath in two names: Kanji Rupji and Keshrichand Pragji. They admitted having purchased 10 bales, but they said that they purchased them from the plaintiff's firm and not from him individually. They also disputed the interest, and said that their firm sold and gave delivery of 21 bales to the firm of Kanji Rupji, of which firm the plaintiff was a partner, for Rs. 5,611. They said that they sold the goods on the joint credit of the plaintiff and Rupji Ragunath. They, therefore, counter-claimed the balance of Rs. 2,670 with interest and costs.

The plaintiff, in his written statement to the counter-claim, denied that he carried on business in partnership, with Rupji or in the name of Kanji Rupji. He denied that the defendants had a right of set-off and he denied that he was indebted to the defendant in any sum whatever and submitted that the counter-claim should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Jinnah had served Rupji Ragunath in respect of the counter-claim. Rupji appeared in person and admitted the claim of Mr. Jinnah's client for Rs. 5,000 which was decreed against him with costs.

The case is proceeding.

A TECHNICAL OFFENCE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Deacon, Third Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Mr. J. D. Cama charged Antonio D'Souza and Joseph D'Souza with selling a peg of whisky on board a steamer without a license.

Mr. Olliviera, pleader, defended the accused.

Mr. Cama, in his evidence stated that the first accused sold him a peg of whisky while he on board a steamer of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company between Panvel and Uran on Thursday.

Mr. Olliviera informed the Court that the first accused was the servant of the second accused who had obtained a contract from the steamer company for the supply of food and drinks on board the steamers. He was not told by the company that a license was necessary for selling liquor at sea. The second accused had a liquor license in Bombay. He submitted that the offence was technical and asked His Worship to deal liniently with the accused.

His Worship fined each of the accused one rupee.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, 4TH SEPT. 1910.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a.m.—Matins.
8-00 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Agutter in G.
Hymns.—109—276—312—107.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Whitfield in E.
Anthem—"The Radiant Morn"—Woodward.
Hymns.—545—537.
Collections for Cathedral High Schools.

Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m.
On Wednesdays—Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Collections for the day will be given to Additional Clergy Society. Preacher in evening Rev. P. Eykyn.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 a.m.—Matins, Daily.
5-30 p.m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard and St. Helens, Thursday.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-26 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a.m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a.m.—Choral Eucharist.
10-30 a.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Choral Evensong.
Preacher: Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for the S. P. C. K.

EMMANUEL CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,

Waudby Road.

11 a.m.—Service at Parel.
Rev. A Crichton.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service and Communion.
Rev: Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns.—2, 198, 407.
Psalm.—100, 103.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—80.
Hymns.—286—311.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH.

(Malabar Hill).

8 a.m.—Matins.
8-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN'S BANDRA.

11-15 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

9-30 a.m.—Parade Service.
Preacher—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher.—Rev. J. D. Coutts.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher.—Rev. R. Owen Jenkins.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Preacher: Rev. W. F. M. Hamerton.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

(Lansdown Road, Apollo Bunder).

11 a.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
6-30 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. F. Wood.
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 29th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 27th August 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 9,519,984
Balance to be remitted from 28th August 1910 to 31st March 1911	£ 5,980,016

* Of this sum £1,745,800 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN POONA.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

This annual fixture which always precedes the Presidency matches came off this afternoon on the Gymkhana maidan, a late start being made on account of the softness of ground caused by the heavy downpour of Wednesday night. Both the teams had not their best men in and so far as events of the day indicate, it is difficult to say who would win though if Anstruther continues to be as deadly with the leather to-morrow as he was to-day, the chances are certainly in favour of the Home team. Winning the toss Bombay started their innings at 12-50 p. m. and sent Phillips and Beadel to face Burnham and Anstruther. The pair made a good beginning and at 37 Beadel was dismissed by Anstruther for 12. Stileman now joined and soon after (32) Phillips was held by Wiles off Anstruther for 13. Watts then put on pads, and the partnership was responsible for some excellent cricket till Stileman's career at 28 was cut short by Burnham, being held by Ritson at long on. Watts continued to wield the willow and send the leather all over the field till he too was held by Ritson off Anstruther for 47, out of which were 7 fours. The score which was 110 at this stage was further added to by the remaining players, Capt Langley and G. M. Pearson being the chief contributors with 11 and 19 respectively, and the side declared their innings for 150 at 4-15 p. m.

The bowling and fielding of the Deccan team showed a decided improvement over their previous encounter with the Hindus and Anstruther bowled four maidens in 20 overs and took seven wickets for 45 runs. Major Wood's was the next best performance by 2 wickets for 23 runs.

After tea the home team started their innings and sent in Webber and Tillard, the attack being conducted by Jameson and J. Pearson. A very bad start was made and Webber was dismissed Jameson for the last ball of his first over and at other end Tillard, of whom great things were expected, was held by Seaife off Pearson for 1. Edwards and T C Lucas then put on fads and the pair relieved the tension and though the former was forced to retire by Pearson for 12 the score had reached the second decade. Burnham now joining Lucas the partnership was productive of some very fine play, particularly on the part of Lucas who in one over sent Jameson thrice for fours and once for two. At 59 Lucas was bowled out by Phillips for 25. Anstruther was shortly run out for 3 and Ritson for 9 was held by Elliot off Watts. Burnham is still batting (31), the total being 85. It was now 6 p.m. and by mutual consent the game was suspended for want of sufficient light to be resumed to-morrow. Scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

G C Phillips, c Wiles, b Anstruther	...	13
Beadel, c and b Anstruther	...	12
F F Stileman, c Ritson, b Burnham	...	25
T H Watts, c Ritson, b Anstruther	...	47
Elliot, c Burnham, b Anstruther	...	0
Capt Seaife, b Anstruther	...	7
Capt G E Langley, c Webber, b Wood	...	11
P R Cadell, c Tillard, b Anstruther	...	0
G M Pearson, l b w Wood	...	19
A Jameson, stumped Tillard, b Anstruther		2
C M Pearson, not out	...	4
Extras	...	7
Total	...	150

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Capt Webber, b Jameson	...	0
Capt Tillard, c Seaife, b J Pearson	...	1
Major Edwards, b G Pearson	...	12
Capt T C Lucas, b Phillips	...	25
Mr Burnham, batting	...	31
Capt Anstruther, run out	...	3
Capt Ritson, c Elliot, b Watts	...	9
Major Wood	} to bat	
Capt Wiles		
Mr Wickham		
Mr Drake		
Extras	...	4
Total	...	85

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Parel Gymkhana vs. Commercial Gymkhana.

These teams met on the Oval yesterday evening, each playing only ten men. It was an uninteresting game, but neither side was entirely to blame for the erratic play as the ground after the plentiful rain of the afternoon was in a very slippery state. Although they had only four forwards against five played by Parel the Commercial Gymkhana attacked for the greater part of the match. Calvert and Wilkinson scored for them in the first half and Harwood Brown and Cook added further goals in the second. Result:—

Commercial Gymkhana	5
Parel Gymkhana	0

Teams:—

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA.—Goal: Piper; backs: Harwood and Chapman; halves: Davies, Newman and Wilkie; forwards: Cook, Brown, Wilkinson and Calvert.

PAREL GYMKHANA.—Goal: Abbot; back: Patterson; halves: Proudfoot, Bolt and Major; forwards: Alcock, Holtham, Farbisher, Williams and Croome.

RUGBY.

Gymkhana XV vs. the Durhams.

A friendly match was played on the Cooperage yesterday evening, a team selected from the Bombay Gymkhana and the Glosters opposing the Durhams. Play did not reach a high standard, the local side winning a hard game by a goal (5 points) to nil. The try was scored in the first half by Scott-Tucker, the additional points being added by Hearson.

Teams:—

Durhams:—Back: Davis; three-quarters: Weldon, Lieut. Davidson, Lieut. Greenwell and Bury; half backs: Lieut. Rountree and McBeth; forwards: Lieut. Hayes, Lieut. Clifton, Bone, Dodd, Jones, Reid, Hill and Alexander.

GYMKHANA XV.—Back: Ible (Glosters); three-quarters: Lieut. Scott-Tucker (Glosters), Hearson, Corbett (Gymkhana), and Sergt. Bartlett, (Glosters); half-backs: Goulding (Glosters) and Ash (Gymkhana); forwards: Webster, Watkins, Taylor, Haines, Chambers Fraustadt, Moberly (all Gymkhana) and Lovell (Glosters).

BANDMANN OPERA COMPANY.

"The Girls of Gottenberg."

This successful musical comedy was played once more to a large Bombay audience at the Empire Theatre last evening. The performance was excellently done and the audience showed their appreciation of it by frequent laughter and applause. Mr. Harry Cole in the funny character of Max Moddelkopf was quite at his best, while Miss Connie Leon gave a delightfully fresh and lively rendering of the part of Mitzi. Miss Dorothea Temple was a little stiff in manner as Elsa, but on the whole gave a very acceptable performance, while Mr. Dan Clifford made an admirable Prince Otto. Mr. James McGrath as the captain of Red Dragoons gave a very pleasant rendering of his one song which was followed by a special dance by Miss Annie Hill.

This evening the Company will play for the first time in Bombay "Dear Little Denmark" from the Prince of Wales's Theatre.

We are asked to announce that next Wednesday, "Miss Hook of Holland" will not be played as advertised. Instead, the Company will give a performance of "Our Miss Gibbs" for the benefit of Connie Leon.

FAIZUL RAHMAN, Accountant, Amritsar Municipal Committee, has been suspended by the General Committee on a charge of embezzlement.

SUICIDE OF A EUROPEAN.

Mr. H. Bramley, an assistant in the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's, who was living in the Great Western Hotel, was missed from his room at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning and subsequently his dead body was found lying at the Kennedy Sea Face, Churni Road.

Mr. F. H. Vincent, Deputy Commissioner of Police, proceeded to the spot to investigate the matter, but no foul play was suspected.

Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest in the evening when the following evidence was recorded.

Mr. E. Wilson Dawson, Acting Manager of Thomas Cook and Son's, deposed that the deceased was an assistant in the firm. He was about 32 years. The last time he saw him alive was on Wednesday morning at 11 a. m. at the Great Western Hotel, where he was living. Yesterday morning he heard that his dead body had been found at Kennedy Sea Face with a bullet wound in his head. For the last two months the condition of the accused had given him some anxiety. Witness often asked him if there was anything wrong, but he always replied no, only he was depressed. He said he had family troubles but he did not say what they were. On Monday morning he came to the office as usual and explained to his chief that he had a severe head-ache. He was told to go and get something at a chemists. At midday a boy saw him walking about near the Crawford Market. When asked, he said he wanted to walk off the head-ache. On Tuesday he sent a chit to office saying he was not well. On Wednesday morning witness went to see him in the hotel. He was listless and in a depressed state. There was absolutely nothing wrong about his work in the office. Witness identified the deceased's handwriting and initial on a letter in which or with his books it was stated that he had not slept for months and that insanity or death would be the result. Witness said it was on Tuesday, not Wednesday, that he saw the deceased. He did not suspect foul play. He thought he shot himself while temporarily insane.

Inspector Salway deposed to having searched the body and clothes and having found a letter, the purport of which was that he was unhappy and intended to take his life. He also found two cartridges. On inquiring Messrs. Hollis (dealers in arms and ammunition), the witness learnt that the deceased had purchased a Webley revolver. It was the same size as such cartridges would fit. A gold watch and chain, money and keys were also found on his person, but the revolver had not yet been found.

The Jury recorded a verdict that deceased shot himself through his head with a revolver while temporarily insane.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 2.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. "Salsette," Commander H G. H. Lewellin, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday with the English Mails of the 19th instant, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Powell, Mrs E	Nunn, Mrs A
McCavokick, Shah	Kincaid, Mr C A
Bidder, Capt H F	Shorter, Bir A V
Pounds, Miss	

FROM MARSEILLES.

Mitchell, Commander	Youngman, Mr W
Baker, Mr W T W	Robertson, Mr K
Beeman, Mr S W	Wagh, Dr D S
Smiles, Mr J	McKay, Mr J T R
Collins, Capt C E B L	Manley, Major W W H
Moss, Mr C H	Vakil, Mr P M
Butler, Hon S H	Page, Mr J J A
Hirst, Capt F C	Walton, R C
Mullaby, Mr	Kerdsy, Mr N S
MacFarlane, Mr James	Clarke, Mr W S
Amos, Mr K	Rao, Mr and Mrs W R
Redcliffe, Capt D Mrs	Hewitt, Lt A S
Blount, Mr G H R	

FROM BRINDISI.

Allen, Maj W J B	Mensendieck, Mr C
Merks, Mr W H	

FOR KARACHI.

Yapp, Mr G E	Theobald, Mr H J E
Brown, Mr W H	Hunt, Lt H A C
Davis, Mr J E	Lal, Mr H K

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," Sept. 3.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., will sail to-day for Europe, &c., with the following passengers:—

Abbott, Mr E G	Hay, Mr Kivan S
Aboo Baker Yeusoff	Empson, Mr
Ahamad, Mr Syed Mahomed	Fearfield, Mr
Alimohandani, Mr S E	Ghose, Mr B K
Ba Tin, Mr Maung	Ghose Mr S N
Bodhraj Chaddha, Mr	Giani, Mr Tirathdas N
Bourne, Mr Ray	Grant, Capt W D
Cairns, Mrs	Gupta, Mr Deskinandan
Champain, Capt C E	Hasan, Mr S Quadir
Bateman	Heslett, Mr E L
Chandra, Mr Ishwar	Jehangirji, Mr P
Cobbe, Lt Col A S	Jones, Mrs M
Divan, Mr A B	Joshi, Mr D
Kapur, Mr Bansidhar	Kay, Mr Kumar S
Kapur, Mr Rangilal	Rien, Mr J B
Khan, Mr A G	Rooke, Driver P J
Khan, Mr Mahomed Nawaz	Rothwell, Mr R S
Kundanani, Mr	Samtani, Mr B P
Lake, Mrs and child	Sehgal, Mr Gulaarilal
Mahomed Abdul Aziz	Sen, Mr S K
Manni, Mr S	Seaton, I C S, Mr J F
Moller, Mr H P	Shah, Mr R L
Mitter, Mr D N	Shaw, Mr H S
Nandrai, Mr	Shrishchandra Gupta, Mr
Ohri, Mr M R	Shroff, Mr Surendar Nath
Pherozshaw, Mr M	Skinner, Mr C
Phillips, Mr W J	Stoehen, Comdr E
Powell, Mr F	Tattersall, Mr G
Ray, Mr G N	Webb, Major
	Weber, Mr Harry

Per s. s. "Sydney," Sept. 2.

The following passengers will proceed to Marseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer "Sydney," Captain Costa, on the 4th instant from the steamer. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at the Carnac Bunder at 11-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Station, at 9-30 a.m., with all their baggage:—

Alak Behari Arora, Mr	Howard Gill, Capt D
Argival, Mr R	Harikishan Singh, Mr
Anokh Singh, Mr	Hasan Mahomed, Mr
Ajab, Singh, Mr	Jai Chand, Mr
Alderson, Mr W	Jaganath, Mr
Basu, Mr N K	Jai Chand, Dewan
Bhate, Mr B K	Kartar Singh, Mr B
Bose, Mr C C	Kukvant, Mr
Balwant Singh, Mr	Kishari Lal Shah, Mr
Bathis, Mr C L	Luckman Das, Mr
Bennie, Mr J	Mitra, Mr S L
Bhandari, Mr B S	Mitter, Mr K C
Bigex, Mr E	Mirza Abdul Wahed Beg,
Basu, Mr W S K	Ohri, Mr M S
Basaldra, Mrs	Parker, Mr
Basu, Mr K C	Puri, Mr L C
Bharadwaja, Mr D	Pascia, Mr H G
Chatterjee, Mr A M	Roddy, Mr V L
Deane, Mr J D	Ramsan, Mr H
Demania, Mr J B	Sherreu, Capt H G
Dharmas, Rai, Mr C	Smith, Mr W G
Ethiray, Mr V L	Shome, Mr S L
Gulab Singh, Mr	Sukhdev, Mr
Gulam Rasul, Mr	Suraj Mauni, Mr
Gibson, Mr H	Tarmaster, Mr
Ghosh, Mr A N	Thorne, Mr H T
Gentil Maria, Mr	

CALCUTTA RUGBY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

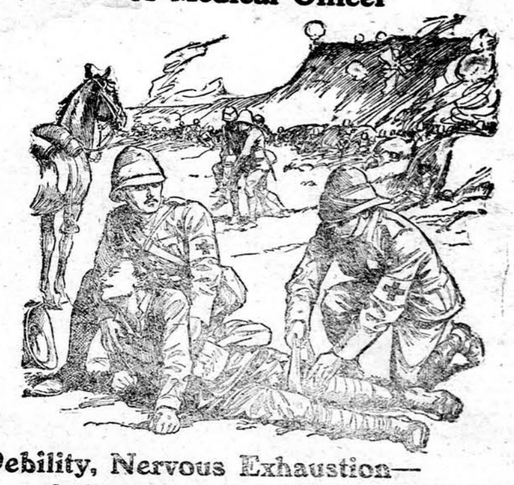
CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The following are the entries for the Calcutta Rugby Tournament:—Calcutta F. C., Bombay Gymkhana, United Services, Madras Gymkhana, 1st Yorks, Leicesters Regiment, K.S.L. Infantry, West Ridings, Nomads, H. L. Infantry Dalhousie, and the South Behar Barbarians. The ties will be drawn on Saturday night.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

A Medical Officer



Debility, Nervous Exhaustion—

Certainly the absolute confidence of eminent doctors is evidence enough of the exceptional benefits imparted by Phosferine. Even doctors cannot do more to prove their confidence than by *using Phosferine to remedy their own disorders.* Could any proof be more definite, more convincing than the testimony of John Dodd, D.S.M., Medical Officer in the late South African War, who says: "After being shot through both lungs I was dangerously reduced, and I attribute it solely to Phosferine that I regained my usual health. I have *proved* the value of Phosferine in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion." This brilliant medical officer found Phosferine particularly serviceable for insufficiency of nerve force, and declares nothing was so suitable in combating fevers, chills, &c.

Not possible now

John Dodd, D.S.M. (late of the Medical Staff, 5th Imperial Yeomanry, 1st Brigade, South Africa), Ladysmith House, Witton-le-Wear, writes:—"I have had considerable experience in the use of your invaluable remedy Phosferine, and it has proved particularly serviceable where there exists *insufficiency of nerve force.* This condition, often due to primary weakness, lays the system open to influenza, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, indigestion, fevers, and in remedying this predisposition I have found *nothing so suitable* as your preparation. Phosferine invariably goes to the root of the mischief direct. The *certainty* of its action is moreover an estimable feature. In debility and kindred ailments, caused by a reduced system, *it has unprecedented power,* and in my own case I can bear evidence to its exceptional value, and am indeed greatly indebted to its wonderful restorative properties. During the late war in South Africa, I was shot through both lungs and pericardium and that reduced me most dangerously; after taking Phosferine for about two months it brought me back to my usual health. *I attribute this solely to the use of Phosferine.* I have advised Phosferine in several cases, and *proved* its value in brain, nerve, and muscular exhaustion."—March 11, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of

The Bombay Gazette Christmas Number, 1910.

TO BE PUBLISHED

MID-DECEMBER.

THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER of the "Bombay Gazette" this year will surpass previous issues in attractiveness and interest.

Each succeeding issue has surpassed its predecessor in literary merit and in circulation, therefore the Proprietors have decided on offering a number this year which will eclipse all previous ones.

Arrangements have been made for a series of Stories and Sketches by a score of the best known authors.

The following are among other features already arranged fer :—

THE GOLDEN GIRL,
By
GEORGE R. SIMS.

GENERAL BURTON'S GHOST,
By
KATHARINE TYNAN.

MISTLETOE & ROSEMARY,
By
ALICE & CLAUDE ASKEW.

A CHRISTMAS TOY,
By
TOM GALLON.

NANCY'S NEW YEAR ADVENTURE,
By
HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

THE MAGIC MISTLETOE,
By
W. E. NORRIS.

MERE DROSS,
By
JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

UNCLE BEN,
By
M. H. POYNTER.

A MIDSUMMER CHRISTMAS DAY,
By
W. A. McKENZIE.

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Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 3rd September 1910.

ANGLO-GERMAN SENTIMENT.

THE recent visit to England of sixty students, hailing from twenty-five German Universities, proved a complete success. The pilgrimage was under the ægis of the Anglo-German Students' Committee and was more or less personally conducted by a few German professors, while during the visit Dr. E. Sieper of Munich delivered a course of lectures intended to draw the students' attention to the educational, social, and literary characteristics of the English people. These lectures formed a serious introduction to the strenuous days of the visitors' stay in the country, and were followed by inspection of the galleries, monuments, museums and churches by excursions to places of historical or literary interest around London, Oxford and Cambridge, in all of which competent amateur guides offered their services. Professor Sieper as a lecturer occupies the unique position of being equally qualified by temperament and study to weigh and discuss English and German literary and social subjects. His sympathies are so evenly balanced that an enthusiastic appreciation of British methods of education, or of the social work of earnest Englishmen, does not shut out commendation of parallel interests in Germany. In speaking of the English public schools he placed in high relief the ideal they aim at, dwelt on the self-reliance, the love of truth and fair play their system, though far from perfect, fosters. To Wellington's dictum that Waterloo was won on the play-grounds of Eton, he compared Bismarck's saying that Germany owed the victory of Königgratz to the masters of her lower schools. It was, he held, as remarkable that democratic England should acknowledge the share an aristocratic school had in her success as that an autocratic German statesman should give the credit for a victory to the humble school-masters of the Fatherland. Though school-games in England seem to monopolise too much time and attention they have indirectly, he could see, an immense power for good. They develop initiative, produce leaders, and inculcate submission to law. Health of body and strength of will were the least of their fruits. They encourage observation and promote decision of character, banish cowardice and indolence from the play-ground, and set a premium on endurance and chivalry. All the players being responsible for the game, learn to work as a corporate entity and thus develop that public spirit which is one of the most necessary equipments for life. All this was very satisfactory to the Professor's English hearers, especially when M. Sieper added that the British attitude towards school-games was being more and more adopted in Germany where its admirable effects were already recognised and desired.

The brilliant lecturer gave the students a vivid aperçu of the place that private philanthrophy holds in English life. The work of social regeneration to which men like Frederick Denison Maurice and Kingsley devoted themselves, and to promote which Canon Barnett and so many other still labour, was the theme of one lecture. Dr. Sieper noted the enormous sums given privately in England to missions, hospitals and homes, to maintain University settlements and other establishments, but he gave still higher praise to the noble motives which actuated the workers. Men and women in all large towns in England strive to help those who are in more unfavorable positions than themselves, by living amongt them, sharing their joys and sorrows and awakening in them the desire for a higher life. The ideal must be ever kept in view and pursued steadily, said Dr. Sieper, for idealism means life while scepticism spells death to all generous impulses. Thus the educated may co-operate in the field of benevolent work even when separated by social position or creed. Toynbee Hall and the other University settlements were described and held up to his German hearers as examples to be emulated by embracing the civilising and democratic work of social regeneration that was now being introduced into Germany.

Dr. Sieper, in his lecture on "Aesthetic Culture in England," paid tribute to Wordsworth, to Shelley and to Keats, who more than any poets of their time depicted nature in her truest and most beautiful garb. Beauty, Truth and Purity were their watchwords. Of Ruskin, he spoke with enthusiasm as the patron of the pre-Raphaelite School whose distinctive character was a intense sincerity that has left its mark not only in every picture gallery, but in every phase of English life and culture. The visit of the German students to England should be pledge of amity between the nations. These young men will carry back to Germany more than a superficial knowledge of Oxford and Cambridge and many other places of interest. They were every where received with demonstrations of hospitality and friendship. When the return visit comes to be paid by English students the bond of mutual understanding and appreciation will be strengthened and prejudices will be forgotten. "Tout comprendre, c'est tout pardonner," and neither country will then be afraid of their neighbour's Dreadnoughts.

THE HAT PIN. NOWHERE in the world do the extravagances of French feminine fashions find readier welcome than in the large cities of the United States, among people whose love of excitement and novelty are not always under reasonable control. The followers of fashion will not only endanger their own bodily comfort and health, but will jeopardise the safety of friends and strangers alike in order to wear the very latest thing in hat-pins. It was expected that when the broad-brimmed hat found a rival, shaped like a behive, the long hat-pin would be reduced, but the contrary was the result, and the pin became such a prominent nuisance that legislative measures had to be taken in various States to protect the public against a dangerous and pernicious invention. The aldermen of Chicago were the first to make the wearing of a long hat-pin in public places a misdemeanour, the maximum penalty attached being fifty dollars. A similar measure was introduced at Washington which limits the protruding length of a hat-pin to half an inch. Mrs. Rollins of Brooklyn was the first person to suffer under the new law. For tearing the cheek of Mr. I. M. Slater, she was fined one dollar and costs. An up-to-date hat must have at least three pins in it, and they must be at least fifteen inches long. There are some that extend to eighteen inches. Some states have not been so successful as Washington and Chicago. Illinois failed to pass a bill on the subject of hat-pins and Oregon had no better luck. In Europe the Police of Paris reported upwards of fifty accidents within three months, while in Berlin the President of Police took prompt measures after the first few incidents and announced that the wearer of a hat-pin, causing an accident, would be liable to arrest and prosecution. Hat-pin legislation came none too soon, for contemporary history bristles with details of incidents that ought to have landed many a woman in jail.

A New York girl was holding on by a strap in a crowded tramcar; she wore a chantioler hat from which two long bright points protruded that kept four men in her vicinity in a state of nervous tension. Presently one of them folded his evening paper to many thicknesses, and raised it as a shield which caused so much comment that the young woman turned and saw it. This annoyed her and provoked the tactless remark, addressed at large to the company, "Well, what do you think of his nerve? Anybody'd think I had small-pox." To whichhe replied, "Madam, I'd rather take chances with small-pox than with those feathers and hat-pins." As a weapon of offence the hat-pin is rapidly making a reputation, for a puncture of the heart, be it ever so small, is liable to end fatally. Thomas Dogherty died at Dunmore, Pa, from a stab in the heart by a hat-pin in the hand of a woman whose name he refused to divulge. Two working girls of East New York, Rose Parker and Margaret le Blanc, routed with their hat-pins two men whose attentions they resented, and a girl employed by the Morse Candy Company who was attacked while carrying money from a bank to the factory drove off her assailants by stabbing them repeatedly with a hat-pin. The same weapon did valiant services for Miss Anderson of New Jersey when assaulted alone on a dark road. The hat-pin, in feminine hands, has served as a duelling rapier. Two New York factory girls were rivals for the title of Belle of forty-fourth street. Honours were said to be about even, until Amandu Greenwood in a sudden encounter stabbed Mamie Healey, who retired to a hospital while her adversary was led to the Police Court. Two Chicago women disputed the affections of one Thomas Kane, and chose the ordeal of battle. One of them fell at the first thrust which pierced her breast and caused her death. The press all over the United States is loud in demanding hat-pin legislation, but for some unexplained reason it progresses very slowly. Meanwhile the mischievous persons who set the fashion, do not seem to have the wit to suggest a remedy for the evil they have wrought. A loose head for the point of the pin with a fine tube of India rubber, imbedded in the solid part of the head, would form a safe sheath which, when pressed into place, would not drop off, and as it would add to the garniture of the hat, it might succed in removing a public scandal after the dictates of humanity and commonsense had failed.

THE TERRITORIAL DISCIPLINE. THERE can be no question of the justice of Mr. Haldane's reply in the House of Commons, when he was asked on Thursday to reconsider the case of a Territorial who had been imprisoned for insubordination. "If the nation seriously desires a citizen Army and none other, the citizens must conform to discipline." When the Territorial Force was first organised, it was most clearly made known that the conditions of enlistment would be more stringent than those which accompanied enrolment in the old volunteer force, and that it was hoped by stronger measures of discipline and stricter application to training to advance considerably the efficiency of the force. Beyond this special consideration it must be obvious to anyone who offers himself to form part of an efficient citizen army, that he must submit himself to military discipline, and if any refusal to do so is not to be visited by some punishment, which will be an effective deterrent, the whole basis of the force is out away, and any possibility of making it successful is vitiated. Of course the question has to be considered whether imprisonment, is too severe a punishment to inflict upon a Territorial. Seeing that territorials, especially during training, are explicitly informed that they are liable to all the pains and penalties which can be exacted from a regular soldier, we should say that it is not in a case, where a wilful refusal to obey orders is proved. In the instance to which Sir Alfred Mond probably referred the offence was aggravated by the fact that the offender was an old volunteer of considerable service, who might be expected to set an example of efficiency rather than insubordination to his comrades. He and other members of the band of the 6th Welsh Regiment had fallen out during manœuvres and were sheltering during a storm in an outhouse. The adjutant of the Cheshire Regiment ordered them to rejoin their regiment, and one of them not only refused but said to the officer "Your place is riding ahead. Take my advice and clear out." He was tried by court-martial and was sentenced to fourteen days' imprisonment.

The mail papers say that this incident has had a detrimental effect upon the territorial movement in Swansea. If so, it is a pity, and only shows, that the public—in that part of the world at least—have an inadequate idea of the responsibilities attaching to citizen soldiering. Another case arose during mail week and this was specially interesting, because the proceedings were taken under a special section of the Territorial Forces Act in a Police Court. This was the case of a farrier, who joined a London Battery of Field Artillery. At the drill-hall he was ordered by the Sergeant-Major to go through a certain drill and refused. His excuse was that he joined the Battery as a shoeing-smith and did not expect to have to undertake any military duties. The Magistrate was reluctant as he expressed it to "become a court-martial," but it was pointed out to him that for offences which did not occur during the annual training in camp, it was specially provided that to avoid the formality of a court-martial, cases might be brought at the discretion of the commanding officer before an ordinary Police Court. The Magistrate, who had power to impose a maximum sentence of three months' imprisonment or a fine of £20, then sentenced the farrier to hard labour for a month. The sentence certainly seems severe, for the mere fact that a Territorial has been sent to prison at all would have a very salutary effect on the whole force, and do all that was necessary. Any public agitation on behalf of either of these men however is to be deprecated, for if the country is prepared to give no more than a citizen army, it must at least expect that its citizens shall behave and be treated as soldiers, when they don their uniforms.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with homeward Mails of the 27th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 1st September.

MAJOR-GEN. NEWTON BARTON, of Onslow Houses, Onslow Square, S. W., late Indian Bengal Staff Corps, who served in the Punjab campaign of 1849, the Indian Mutiny, and the Afghan war of 1879-80, and who died on July 20, aged seventy-eight, left estate valued at £37,911 gross, with net personalty £37,776.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS the Princess Louise has resolved upon the purchase of Grange Fell in Borrowdale, for presentation to the public through the National Trust, of which her Royal Highness is president, in memory of the late King. By this gift the name of Edward VII. will be permanently associated with the Lake District. As Victoria Bay on Derwentwater, preserves the name of his mother, so King Edward's Fell in Borrowdale will perpetuate the name of her honoured son.

THE Blue Book of Gibraltar for 1909 has been issued as a Parliamentary Paper. The revenue for the year amounted to £85,541, an increase of £3,017 on that of the previous year. The expenditure was £82,313, or £2,790, more than in 1908. It was £3,228, under the revenue, The balance of £161,584 with which the year commenced was brought to £16,481, on December 31,1909. There is no public debt. The death-rate for the year was 15·09 per 1,000,as compared with 16·87 during 1908. Both the gross number of deaths and the crude death-rate are said to be the lowest yet recorded in Gibraltar.

THERE is every probability, writes a London correspondent, of the Duke of Connaught being given an official send-off by the City of London a few days before he leaves England to represent his Majesty at the opening of the South African Parliament. No definite pronouncement can, however, be made, inasmuch as the City is in recess, and those with whom will rest the offering of hospitality are away for a time. The Duke of Connaught is so closely associated with civic institutions, and so keen an admirer of the principles of local Government in the old City, that it is generally recognised that an entertainment by the Lord Mayor, by the Corporation, or by one of the Guilds would be a fitting recognition and an appropriate farewell.

The death is announced of Lady Glyn, widow of General Sir Julius Glyn, at the age of sixty-nine. Lady Glyn was the eldest daughter of the late Major St. George Showers, C.B., of the Indian Army. She married, first Colonel Hamilton George Maxwell, of the Indian Army, half-brother of Earl Roberts, and of this union there survive two sons, who are both officers in the Indian Army and two daughters. She married, secondly, General Sir Julius Richard Glyn, who died five years ago.

MESSRS. YARROW AND CO., of Glasgow, have at present in hand two destroyers for the British Government of a special type. They are building in Holland two destroyers, 230 feet long by 21 feet 6 inches beam, for the Dutch Government. They also have in hand one destroyer for the Portuguese Government, the hull of which is being built in Lisbon and the machinery and boilers supplied from Messrs. Yarrow's Works at Glasgow. They are also building two fast gunboats, propelled by internal combustion engines, for the Governor-General of Bagdad.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THOSE LETTERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

A MILD sensation has been caused by the news cabled from India as to the discovery at the house of an ex-deportee, Kumar Mitter, of letters written by English politicians. Most of the gentlemen, mentioned by name, have hastened to make an explanation that is surely superfluous, and although the indignation that most of them express may be excused in the circumstances, so much heat is surely unnecessary. The calmest man of all is Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, who is fond of calling a spade a spade, and the most agitated Mr. Hilary Belloc whom nobody would think of as a person likely to do anything in the slightest degree unreasonable. He seems to foresee that he may be accused of fashing himself and he meets any such criticism. He says :—My foreign name and the foreign origin of my father make it of peculiar importance, if I am to maintain any reputation for honour, that my loyalty to this country, which claims my allegiance, should be unquestioned." Even the *Westminster Gazette*, which usually writes in measured language, says : "It is simply monstrous that they (the police) should communicate the results of their search to the press and permit them to be telegraphed indiscriminately." I do not know what the authority is for suggesting that the police told the Indian press about the letters, but whether they did so or not I fancy that their permission would not be asked by the correspondents in Calcutta before the news was transmitted to this country. The *Westminster* calls attention to the wording of one of the telegrams : "We are actually told this morning that the letters of certain M. P.'s (names mentioned) . . . and the letters of certain other M.P.'s (names also mentioned) were left degrees of suspicion and thus insinuated against honourable man who may have done nothing more than acknowledge a letter." But the *Westminster* may have read more into the telegram than the sender intended. We may all agree with its concluding remark : "Nothing could be more mischievous than that a ban of silence should be imposed on correspondence of this kind or more unjust than that the writer of an innocent and courteous letter should be exposed to public suspicions, because a letter bearing his signature has been found among the correspondence of a man whom the Indian police suspect." At the same time, the incident, however innocent the correspondence may prove to be, will not be without effect, if it tends to make certain politicians more cautious in regard to Indian questions. Mr. Belloc says in his letter to the papers : "I had and have no purpose to immix myself in a very grave problem on which in common with the mass of my fellow-citizens I have no competence to speak." He admits to having questioned the India Office in Parliament "upon their refusal to communicate to members of the House information with regard to the state of affairs in India." It would have been fairer if he had said, "all the information I and others desired with regard to the state of affairs in India. Whoever asks Mr. Montagu embarrassing questions in the future, I do not think it will be Mr. Belloc.

"INDIAN UNREST."

The *Times* publishes several more articles on the above subject from the pen of its able correspondent, Mr. Chirol. One of these articles is devoted to the condition of the depressed castes, in respect to which he points a moral and adorns a tale. "There is," he says, "no more striking contrast to the liberal and democratic professions of a body which claims, as does the Indian National Congress, to represent an enlightened, progressive, and national Hinduism than the fact that in the course of its 25 years' existence it has scarcely done anything to give practical effect to its theoretical repudiation of a social system that condemns some 50 millions out of the 207 millions of the Hindu population of India to a life of unspeakable degradation." He makes the somewhat bold suggestion that the Government of India should depart for once from their traditional policy of "laisser faire" and to supply funds to the Missions engaged in elevating as far as may be the Pariahs of Southern India. He argued that though there are manifold dangers in giving official countenance to proselytizing work amongst the higher classes of Indian society, none of those objections can reasonably lie to co-operating in the reclamation of whole classes which the orthodox Hindu regards as beyond the pale of human intercourse. In another article he discusses what he calls Mahommedan apprehensions and quotes a rather long and ably-written letter received by him from a Moslem friend, "a man both of European education and very wide knowledge of his Indian co-religionists." From this remarkable letter I make the following extract :—"Not only Tilak and his school in Poona, but throughout the Punjab and Bengal, the constant talk of the Nationalists is that the Moslems must be driven out of India as they were driven out of Spain." Are "Nationalists" really saying this ?

India in one aspect or another may be said to have monopolised attention here this week. We are in the height of the holiday season when politics are or ought to be banished to Jupiter. No English politician of importance has spoken, but there have been in speeches of Irish and Labour members certain dark allusions as to what may occur if the conference ends too favourably for the Lords. But the Labour members will think twice before breaking with the Liberals, and there has been a significant correspondence between Mr. Shackleton and the chief Liberal whip on the subject of payment of members. That great experiment may be nearer than some people think.

MISS NIGHTINGALE AND INDIA.

Miss Florence Nightingale whose death on Saturday at her London residence has aroused world-wide sympathy was greatly interested in India, and it is not too much to say that the success of the Indian section of the great International Congress of Hygiene and Demography in 1891, of which the late Sir Owen Burne was Chairman and Mr. Samual Digby, Honorary Secretary, was to a considerable extent owing to her inspiration. The aversion she always felt to anything like self-advertisement prevented her services on the occasion being recognised, and I think that the only allusion made to her in this connection throughout the Congress was that of Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff in his opening speech as Chairman of the Indian Section. "I have here," he observed, "a letter from a lady for whom all Englishmen and Englishwomen have the most profound respect and affection. I mean Miss Florence Nightingale, in which she urges that prominence should be given on this occasion to village sanitation in India." I have before me a letter which she wrote whilst the Congress was being organised. In this communication which was addressed to a leading sanitarian and one of the principal organizers, she said :—"I wish the Sanitary Boards of India could be put on an active footing and the money (found?) for Sanitary Acts like the Bombay Poor Village Act." Although bed-ridden she saw personally some of the Indian delegates and when the Congress was over her celebrated brother-in-law, Sir Harry Verney, invited them at her thoughtful suggestion to spend a week-end at his country seat, Claydon House, Buckinghamshire—a compliment they greatly appreciated. The letter from which I have quoted also contains the following passage :—"Do you remember that it is 30 years to-morrow (August 2, 1891) since Sidney Herbert died? But you have made great and notable progress." Her reference to the eminent statement whose name is so prominently connected with the Crimean War is explained by the following extract from the leading article in the *Times* of last Monday :—"Few coincidences in history have been more curious than that of the two letters, crossing each other, in one of which Miss Nightingale offered her services to the War Office, while in the other Mr. Sidney Herbert asked for them. Mr. Herbert, fortunately for the Army and the nation, was not only aware of the thoroughness with which Miss Nightingale had studied the art of nursing, as it was then taught and understood, but he had been enabled by personal knowledge to form some approach to an estimate of her transcendent fitness for the task which she expressed her willingness to undertake. As the War Office was then organised, Mr. Herbert was not, strictly speaking, the Minister in charge of the Department called upon to deal with questions of sickness; but his influence with the Duke of Newcastle, and with his colleagues generally, was such as to enable him to smooth the way for the new departure which he had suggested, and to extend this influence to embrace alike Scutari and the Crimea, in such a manner as to remove at least active opposition to the new and utterly 'unprecedented' interference which it introduced. The results are matters of history, and they extend to the minutest details of our military organization for dealing with sickness to-day." Dean Robinson interpreted the feelings of the whole nation when he asked the relatives of Miss Nightingale to consent to her burial being in Westminster Abbey. It is a disappointment to the country, that this tribute cannot be paid to her memory but all acquiesce in the decision of the executors not to ignore the provisions of her will on the subject. But her memory will endure although there be no monument

"Where through the long-drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

AN "AMAZING MARRIAGE."

If the Royal Commission on Divorce decides to hear further evidence, one of the new witnesses ought certainly to be the Rev. Edmund Christopher Hudson, Vicar of Sutton Cheney, Leicestershire. Five years ago the wife of Mr. Hudson left him and a month ago he married another lady "after the Scottish manner." There is a child by the first marriage, a boy, who was given up to him after an unopposed writ of habeas corpus. Naturally the Bishop of Peterborough who has jurisdiction in Leicestershire had something to say about the conduct of the reverend gentleman and finally decided to inhibit Mr. Hudson. The latter, however, refuses to be inhibited and in a long letter to his Bishop, says :—"I take no shame to myself, but gladly acknowledge that on July 9, at Hinckley, and in the presence of three witnesses, after the Scottish manner, in a private house, I married my present wife—a wedding which I hold to be as Scriptural, honourable, and moral as any wedding in the United Kingdom, even if taken by a dozen priests and bishops in a cathedral." "No human being," he continues, "has a right to force the continuance of an unhappy union upon his fellow-creatures. And if a marriage contract has been broken, and has not within a reasonable time been renewed, then the one who has not broken it is certainly free." In support of his views he quotes St. Paul, Milton and—Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane ! "Therefore, I hold the opinion," he proceeds, "that when on July 9 last my present wife and I made and signed a Declaration of Marriage in the presence of witnesses, I had a moral and perfect right to do so, and no human being has a right to cast either a stone or a slur at me for having done so." He declares surely somewhat superfluously that the Scottish form of marriage is most honourable and concludes by urging that "the powers which the Church has arrogantly assumed to itself to dominate and damn the gentlest and most needful human relations have never been given to it either by Christ or by any of His apostles," should be taken from it and finally repealed. After this it will perhaps not surprise my readers to learn that Mr. Hudson is a Collectivist—he belongs to the Church Socialist League. The living is in the gift of another clergyman, the Rev. J. Talbot, under whom Mr. Hudson served as Curate in Sheffield. Mr. Talbot thinks very well of him ; says that he is a man of the highest character ; kind to the poor—he gave his last sovereign to some needy parishioner—that although his views are strong they are not "detrimental to Christian principles." So far as Mr. Talbot knows ; and that "his wife"—presumably Mrs. Hudson No. I—"believes in him sincerely." Notwithstanding the inhibition Mr. Hudson conducted service as usual on Sunday. From the picturesque account of the proceedings, published by the *Mail*, it appears that the full congregation included not more than half a dozen of his own adult parishioners, the rest being visitors from adjacent towns and villages. He took as the text of his sermon the verses describing the miracle at the marriage in Cana of Galilee. A "defiant note," says the reporter, rang in his voice. He accused the Bishops of Christendom of having abused their office and of laying on mankind a yoke which neither God nor Christ has put upon them. "The time has arrived," he proclaimed, "when commonsense must be applied to marriage contracts. The tie should be one of mutual love and help. But the stupid laws that obtain to-day provide that, when one of the parties has been deserted, he is prevented from making a second union which God and the necessities of the human race demand. Without joy and love there can be no strength in the home and consequently no strength in the nation. How can we reasonably expect to hear the words 'Well done, good and faithful servant,' unless we have properly directed those energies God gave us for the benefits and the necessities of our fellow-creatures!" One is inclined after all this to say,

"Do I sleep? do I dream?
Do I wander and doubt?
Are things what they seem?
Or is visions about?"

Mr. Hudson, I may add, is a Cambridge man and a Wrangler.

(Continued on page 8.)

THE Cardiff Corporation has appointed a deputation to present a petition to the King praying for the revival of the ceremonial of investiture of the Prince of Wales, and asking that the Investiture should take place in Cardiff.

CANADIAN TARIFFS.

RECIPROCITY WITH UNITED STATES.

Speech by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Addressing a meeting of American settlers in South Alberta, Sir Wilfrid Laurier pointed out that Alberta found a large market in the United States for her coal, despite the hostile tariff. This showed the advantage, which might be procured by an improvement in commercial relations. Canada had done her part, it was now time for the United States to take the initiative and negotiate a treaty on equitable terms. Nevertheless Canada was content to go on and thrive, if the United States would not move. He ridiculed the idea that such a treaty would endanger British preference.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

Problem of Unemployment.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Reuter wires from Copenhagen that the International Socialist Congress, at which 887 delegates are attending, has passed a resolution that unemployment will only disappear, when capitalism disappears. The resolution also demanded compulsory insurance against unemployment by the authorities at the expense of the owners of the means of production.

THE GREEK CHURCH.

National Assembly Prohibited.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A Turkish official statement has been issued that the action of the Greek Patriarchate in proceeding with the elections to the National Assembly of the Greek Church is illegal, and the military authorities will accordingly prohibit the meeting of the Assembly and enforce the law against offenders.

AVIATION IN AMERICA.

Across Lake Erie and Back.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Cleveland, Ohio, that Mr. Curtiss has won fourteen thousand dollars by aeroplaning sixty miles across Lake Erie and back.

WRECK OF THE "BEDFORD"

Salvage Abandoned.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Admiralty announces that the salvage of the "Bedford" has been abandoned. It is hoped to save a proportion of the guns and stores.

JAPANESE GENERAL IN BERLIN.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

General Kawamura, of the Japanese Army, attended the annual autumn parade before the Kaiser in Berlin.

VIOLENT EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A violent earthquake has been recorded by British seismographs. The movement was estimated to be at a distance of 5,800 miles, and lasted an hour.

PHILIPPINE RISING.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Reuter wires from Manila that a rising has broken out in the provinces of Nueva Viscaja. It is headed by Simeon Mandac, the ex-Governor of Ilocos Norte and a fugitive from justice. The constabulary are hurrying to the scene.

THE TSAR AT NAUHEIM.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The Tsar at Nauheim inspected the baths to-day. His Majesty was recognised and loudly cheered. He entered a cafe to escape the crowds, and motored back to Friedberg.

BALMORAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

The accident to Lord Kilmarnock was caused by a sportsman at the next butt, accidentally getting into a line of grouse, as they were crossing between the butts. The party was greatly upset and ceased firing, reporting the mishap to the King, who sympathised with both the injured men. Lord Kilmarnock resumed shooting, but the other refused to continue.

ST. LEGER BETTING.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

St. Leger betting:—7 to 2 against Swynford.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The death is announced of the Khan of Khiva.

[Said Mahomed Rahim succeeded to the Khanate of Khiva, in 1865, ten years before Captain Burnaby made his famous ride from London to Khiva.]

HONESTY IN POLITICS.

Mr. Roosevelt's Fighting Speech.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Kansas City, said that the great and vital virtue of honesty was a prime necessity of national success. The first to attack the scoundrels in any party should be the honest men of that party. Their fight was against both swindling corporations and blackmailing bribe-taking politicians.

LABOUR STRIKE IN SPAIN.

Martial Law Proclaimed at Bilbao.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Bilbao telegrams report that the strike has assumed a threatening aspect. The Government proclaimed martial law, after which there was much disorder. Gendarmes were compelled to charge to disperse the strikers who were endeavouring to pursuade the workers to cease.

Serious labour troubles are also reported from Saragossa where troops are being held in readiness.

THE SHIPYARD LOCK-OUTS.

To Begin To-day.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Lock-out notices have been posted in all the Federated shipyards and will become effective to-morrow. Fifty thousand members of the Boiler-makers' societies are involved. The look-out is due to a small strike of riveters, the masters contending that it is a breach of the national agreement for preventing stoppages of work. This is another instance of the men ignoring their union.

THE CHANNEL SWIM.

Heaton's Success.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Heaton has made a memorable Channel swim. He left Dover at 9-50 in the morning in a choppy sea. The weather grew calmer in the evening and the water was quite smooth at night.

Heaton suffered from cramp and proceeded very slowly. He recovered and subsequently made good progress. He was attacked by seasickness but made a plucky struggle. He became exhausted and gave up at 1-30 this morning when four miles from Calais. He had covered twenty-five miles. Heaton declares that this is his last attempt.

BIG GAME PRESERVATION.

Congress at Vienna.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

Sir Edward Grey has appointed Mr. Selous to represent Great Britain at the International Congress on the preservation of big game to be held in Vienna. Chief Ranger Woofman represents British East Africa and Uganda.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Mr. Woofman has been appointed Chief Big Game Ranger in East Africa and Uganda, and not a representative at the Vienna Congress.

CHARGES AGAINST ARMY COUNCIL.

Captain Wilson's Position.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The *Times* correspondent telegraphs from Wellington that Captain Bryce-Wilson, whose name was mentioned by Major Adam in his allegations against the Army Council, was an applicant for a position in the New Zealand militia, but as his chances are prejudiced by the unsatisfactory position of his case, he is returning to London to demand further enquiry.

GREEK ASSEMBLY.

Cretans Resign their Seats.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Reuter's Agency learns that, as it is understood that the Cretans elected to the Greek Assembly have resigned their mandate, no further difficulty with Turkey is anticipated.

NEW YORK CENSUS.

Enormous Increase.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

According to the census of greater New York, the population is 4,766,883, an increase of 1,329,681 in ten years.

AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE BILL.

Passed by the Senate.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Reuter telegraphs from Melbourne that the Senate has passed the Defence Bill with Lord Kitchener's recommendations.

INDIA-BOUND STEAMER ASHORE.

LONDON, SEPT. 1.

A steamer, with divers on board, has gone to the assistance of the "Rauenfells."

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Itally's Attachment to Austria.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

Reuter wires from Ischl that the Marquis di San Giuliano and Count von Aehrenthal dined with the Emperor Francis Joseph last evening.

In an official statement the Marquis said that the visit was a fresh proof of Italy's friendly and trustful relations with Austria. His conferences with Count von Aehrenthal had revealed the existence of a gratifying harmony of views.

LATER.

The conferences at Ischl are regarded as disposing of the rumours of the weakening of the Triple Alliance, Marquis di San Giuliano handed Emperor Francis Joseph a letter from King Emmanuel assuring him of sincerest friendship. The Emperor Francis Joseph has telegraphed a reply reciprocating most warmly sentiments of sincere friendship and comradeship in the alliance.

ECONOMIC TRANSITION OF INDIA.

The Indian Tariff Question.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

At the British Association meeting at Sheffield Mr. Lees-Smith, M. P., after reviewing Indian production, said the question remained whether India should be allowed to build up a tariff wall against Britain. The faith of Britain was pledged not to sacrifice India to the interests of British manufacturers. India had been lost sight of in the present controversy though she was really the most vital element as British trade with India was vastly greater than between Britain and the colonies.

Mr. Dodwell read a paper on the Economic Transition of India. He concluded that the great desideratum in India was a period of rest in which to adjust herself leisurely and gradually to the new conditions which were not of her own seeking but were imposed on her from without.

INSURANCE AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT.

Outlines of a Scheme.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

At the British Association meeting at Sheffield, Sir Hubert Llewelyn Smith, of the Board of Trade, outlines a scheme for insurance against unemployment which was considered actuarially possible. It must be compulsory and contributory with precautions in order to ensure the exclusion of the loafer and to avoid encouraging unemployment, State subvention and guarantee would be necessary without discouraging voluntary associations with which State organisation must co-operate.

TRAFFIC IN RIFLES TO AFRIDIS.

An Attempted Swindle.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPT. 2.

A correspondent from Tirah gives amusing account of an attempted swindle over a dealer in rifles a little over a year ago. A party of Afridi traders set out to purchase a large consignment of rifles of German manufacture. These traders were expected to reach Kabul about a month ago where they were said to have an intention of selling most of the rifles. It struck the manufacturers of rifles in Kohat Darrah in the Adam Khel country that an excellent stroke of business might be done by carrying Kohat Darrah rifles and Tirah made firearm to Kabul and selling them there unknown to the trading party as a part of the consignment of German rifles at Rs. 400 each. Kohat Darrah rifles usually only fetch from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120. Unluckily the Afridi caravan never turned up in Kabul and so the Adam Khel makers being afraid to carry out their idea there returned to Tirah instead and managed to get rid of several of their supposed Europe made firearms at good prices before their swindle was detected. Darrah possesses several workshops equipped with a surprisingly large amount of machinery. A few of locksmiths are Punjabis but most are now Pathans who have applied themselves diligently to learn the art of rifle making, They are even said to take the trouble to apply for menial employment in workshops in the Punjab in order to learn the trade. Of course great excitement was caused by the discovery of the imposture and the real traders when they arrive will probably find purchasers very suspicious.

EUROPEAN SERGEANT ASSAULTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Superintendent Peters of the Government Railway police is enquiring into a case of assault committed on a European Police Sergeant named Harrington, at the Asansol Railway Station a few days ago, by, it is alleged, a guard named Harrison of the East Indian Railway, who has been arrested. Harrison was said to have been arrested one night while creating a disturbance on the platform by Sergeant Harrington, who left to attend the trains after locking-up Harrison. Meantime Harrison, who was released on bail by the thana Sub-Inspector, went home, but came back shortly after and quietly approaching the sergeant who was then seated in a chair on the platform, flung a piece of flint on his head causing a fracture and felling him to the ground. The Sergeant rose to his feet, though not without much difficulty, and attempted to arrest his assailant, who rushed at him for the second time and hit him across the face. The sergeant again fell to the ground, when a policeman, who happened to come on the scene, chased Harrison as he was running away and arrested him. Harrison is now in Hajut awaiting trial on a charge of attempted murder. The injured man was removed to the hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT.

Sitting in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Conference of the Co-operative Credit Societies in this Presidency, was continued in Council Hall this afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Carmichael presiding.

Mr. Campbell, Registrar of the Provincial Co-operative Credit Societies, in a review of the proceedings of the three Divisional Conferences held at Ahmedabad, Poona, and Belgaum, showed that it was a collective opinion that societies should be exempt from the operations of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act and the Mamlatdars Act. Another of their recommendations was the formation of grain banks. One of the question reserved for this Provincial Conference was, how should the reserve funds of the societies be invested. Sir Vithaldas Thakersey did not think it advisable that the reserve funds should be invested in Government paper, as such investments would only produce 3 1-2 per cent, while the societies would be borrowing from the Central Bank at 7 or 8 per cent. It would be better if such reserves were utilized for the purpose of loans to members of the society. This view was embodied in the following resolution proposed by Sir V. Thackersey and carried:—"This Conference is of the opinion that no restriction is necessary on the utilisation of the reserve fund."

A Committee consisting of Messrs Harlekar, Chitale and Sane was then appointed to draw up a memorandum as to the difficulties experienced, by Co-operative Credit Societies in the present legal procedure for the recovery of their debts and as to the remedies they would suggest to minimize those difficulties. The next question was how far is supervision of the societies by District Officers necessary or advisable.

Mr. Modi deprecated direct supervision and interference of Government officers and was supported by several other speakers.

At length the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas and seconded by Sir Vithaldass Damodher Thakersey, was agreed to: "That this Conference is of opinion that the present system of audit under the supervision of the Registrar be maintained and that any formal arrangements for securing supervision by District Officers are not necessary."

Deliberations of the meeting on the next question were summed up by the Chairman in following resolution:—"This Conference is of opinion that in cases of societies that are started hereafter the Registrar should be given wider discretion as regards the condition under which Government loans may be granted."

As regards the next question the Conference formed the following opinion which was put to the meeting and adopted:—"That in the opinion of this Conference the time has not yet arrived for forming unions and that societies are not in a position to pay for regular frequent inspection."

GHARRIVALLAS' STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 2.

In an interview Mr. Simpson, the Registrar of hackney carriages said, the alleged grievances of the gharrywallas were due to the strict supervision exercised by the Hackney Carriage Department in the matter of cleanliness of vehicles, uniforms, proper grooming of horses, and oiling of harness. Defaulters in these details were visited with the forfeiture of the tickets of drivers, who in every instance resented the action taken by the department. Mr. Simpson dealt severely with drivers who were reported to be insolent to ladies. He cited an instance in which three European ladies were grossly insulted and abused by a tikkagharry driver. Mr. Simpson, by way of punishment, cancelled the driver's license. Mr. Simpson further stated that he had lately introduced a night inspector between the hours of 11 p.m. and 2 a.m., and this had resulted in the detection of several cases of unlicensed gharry-drivers and horses physically unfit for service. The drivers had from time to time been sent before the Municipal Magistrate, who convicted them, inflicting heavy fines.

LATER.

The strike of the Calcutta gharry owners and drivers still continues but there is a general anticipation it will collapse before long. A number of men have been taken into custody for assault and intimidation and it is believed that many drivers would bring out their gharries but for the fear of the strike leaders and their followers.

SHIAHS A SUNNIS IN ORAKZAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

A correspondent reports trouble between Shiahs and Sunnis in Orakzai, Tirah. A few days ago the Shiahs raided the Sunni village of Nakata and carried off two women, a man and a boy, all Hindus. He anticipates fighting two or three months hence in connection with Gazdare which is a bit of country a few miles along the border for which Government pays rent of one thousand rupees a year. Saidan Khel and Sheikhans both claim land as theirs. The former are Shiahs and the latter Sunnis and in accordance with Orakzai traditions the disputants will probably apply respectively to their Shiah and Sunni neighbours for help.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Major K. K. Knapp, No. 72 Heavy Battery, Nowgong, is appointed to the command of No. 7 Mountain Battery.

Major Moore, 107th Pioneers, is appointed 2nd in command of that regiment.

Lieutenant Colenso, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, is appointed to the Burma Military Police.

Captain E. B. Lestrange, 79th Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Nagpur Volunteer Rifles.

Captain A. F. Hughes, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas, has been transferred to the retired list on permanent half pay from 28th September, 1910.

Lieutenant H. C. Dobbs, 124th Infantry, has been selected for appointment as double company officer with the Indian Contingent in Somaliland.

M. H. Courtney, Royal Garrison Artillery, is appointed to No. 72 Heavy Battery at Nowgong, vice Major Knapp appointed to No. 7 Mountain Battery.

Captain L. T. Raikes, 60th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is posted to the 20th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, at Lucknow.

HIGHER PUBLIC SERVICE.

New Rules for Selection.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The "Gazette of India" has the following:—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Government of India Act 1870 (33 Victoria Chapter 3) and in supersession of the rules published in the Home Department notification No. 2159 (Public), dated the 2nd November 1892, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules which have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present:—

1. The Local Government may appoint any member of the Provincial Civil Service subordinate to it who is a native of India and of proved merit and ability to any of the offices, places and employments ordinarily held by members of the Civil Service of His Majesty in India to fill which it has been declared by such local Government (by notification in the official "Gazette)" that members of such Provincial Civil Service can probably be appointed.

2. The local Government may at any time appoint a native of India of proved merit and ability to any of the offices, places and employments specified by such local Government and any such notification as in rule is mentioned provided that not more than one fourth of the offices, places and employments so specified shall at any one time be held by natives of India, not members of the Provincial Civil Service subordinate to the local Government. But this proviso shall not apply to or include any native of India (not a member of a Provincial Service) who has prior to the making of these rules been appointed under section 6 of the Government of India Act 1870. (33. Victoria Chapter 3) to an office, place or employment in the Civil Service of India.

3. In addition to appointments made under rules 1 and 2 the local Government may whenever the exigencies of the public service render it necessary to appoint to any of the offices, places or employments ordinarily held by the members of the Civil Service of His Majesty in India for a period, not exceeding three months, any native of India of proved merit and ability provided that the appointment of any such of officer shall not involve his transfer from another district.

4. The local Government may declare any appointment to be made on probation only and may prescribe the terms on which it is made and the condition with which the persons appointed must comply before he can be confirmed.

5. The local Government may at any time suspend and remove any person appointed by such local Government under these rules. No. 1129.

FOR ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICES.

In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Government of India Act 1870 (33 Victoria Chapter 3) the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rules for regulating the employment of natives of India in the offices of Accountant General which rules have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present.

1. The Government of India may appoint any member of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department of that Government not being a number of the Civil Service of His Majesty in India, who is a native of India and of proved merit and ability to the office of an Accountant General provided that the number of Natives of India so employed, together with Europeans members, of the Enrolled List but not being members of the Civil Service of India holding the appointment of Accountant General, shall exceed the proportion of offices of Accountant General which the Secretary of State may from time to time fix tenable by members of the Enrolled List not being members of the Civil Service of His Majesty in India.

2. In addition to appointments made under rules 1 the Government of India may whenever the exigency of the public service require to appoint to the office of Accountant General for a period not exceeding three months any member of the Enrolled List of the Financial Department of that Government not being a member of the Civil Service of His Majesty in India who is a native of India and of proved merit and ability.

3. The Government of India may declare any appointment made under these rules to be made on probation only and may prescribe the term on which it is made and the conditions with which the person appointed must comply before he can be confirmed.

4. The Government of India may at any time suspend and remove any person appointed under these rules.

TRIAL OF TWO BENGALI SUSPECTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 2.

The case against one Surendra Ch. Bose, under section 109 C. P. Code came on for hearing before the Deputy Magistrate, Babu Suresh Ch. Sinha to-day at Narainganj. It will be remembered that the two boys, by name Surendra and Bijoy, were arrested at Panchdona by the Sub-Inspector of Rupganj P. S. for their suspicious movements. Bejoy is at present undergoing trial at the Dacca conspiracy case, while Surendra is being proceeded against under sec. 139, C. P. Code. Mr. Majumdar, Court Inspector, Dacca, went to Naringanj to conduct the case on behalf of the Crown while the defence was represented by the leading muktears of Naraingani bar.

Two witnesses were examined and cross-examined. A letter purporting to be written by one Trailakhya Chakravarty to one Jadu Nath Das, an accused in the conspiracy case, was tendered. The defence objected to the letter going in. Mr. Majumdar stated that there were ample materials to suspect that the accused was a member of a secret society of which Trailakhya was an active member. He contended that the letter was an important piece of evidence and it was admissible under section 10 of the Evidence Act. The Magistrate admitted the letter. The case stands adjourned till the 9th instant when more witnesses will be examined on behalf of the prosecution.

MR. HAMILTON, Director of Industries Punjab has devoted a portion of money sanctioned by the Punjab Government for protesting local industries, to development of perambulating weaving loom exhibition. He has obtained Salvation Army looms and improved fly shuttle looms and with these machines a staff of expert workers will each cold weather make a tour in the weaving districts.

DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPT. 2.

The hearing of the conspiracy case was resumed to-day at 10-30 a.m. As soon as the Magistrate took his seat Mr. P. L. Roy, counsel for the prosecution, drew the attention of the Court to the report dated 28th August appearing in the "Bengalee," dated 31st August, under the heading "Dacca Notes." Mr. Roy characterised this report as inaccurate and asked for an expression of the opinion of the Magistrate.

The Magistrate thereupon said:—"The report appearing in the "Bengalee" of the 31st August, contained such a small fraction of truth, as saved it from being called an absolute fabrication. It should also be stated I think that Mr. Roy appealed to me on the question of his having made aspersions against the Sikh religion. I said then, and I repeat it now, that no words of Mr. Roy could be taken as criticising the Sikh religion. As regards what I stated about the newspaper report, I read the "Statesman," and I stated that the reports appearing in that paper were as accurate as could be reasonably expected. I said nothing about the report in other papers, as I don't see them. As regards the statement that Mr. Roy suggested that an effective Press censorship should be established at Dacca, I say that no such suggestion was made in my Court."

Babu Manmohan Chakravarty, Deputy Superintendent of Police, then continued to give his deposition, in source of which miscellaneous documents, alleged to have been obtained in various searches, were marked as exibits. The accused Joytirmaya had a fit of vomitting while in Court.

The documents marked the exhibits to-day are of a miscellaneous nature including account books, handwriting books, diaries, register of books of the samity, library catalogue of books of the same, a book named "Janakir Agnipariksha" (fire ordeal of Janaki), a bundle of printed papers, duties of samgadaks, a manuscript book called "Paridarshak Bahi," there is a note on this book to the effect that all work should be commenced after reading the book five times. Several books called "Sakti Sangit," "Mustijog" (a book containing receipt for quack medicines), "Lilamrita," many stotras or hymns), manuscript books containing direction for lathi-play, several letters including one from Sarajubala Sen Gupta of Kartickpur to Dinesh Chandra Sen Gupta of Shirajgunge Roy Thakoors Guddi expressing sympathy with Khudiram Bose who is held up to admiration by the writer. Several copies of the Gita and maps of the Dacca District, printed copies of the vows copies of the "Jagantar Sandhya" and "Sona Bharat" and many other papers.

On the reassembling of the Court after tiffin Mr. P. Roy, counsel for the prosecution, drew the attention of the Court to another report appearing in the "Bengalee" dated 2nd September, Dak Edition, headed Dacca Notes. On reading the said report the Magistrate said that the statement regarding the shifting of the witness-box was untrue and that the witness boy was shifted by the prosecution of their own accord and that the statement in the report about Mr. Gupta's fuming and foaming was wholly imaginary. Mr. Gupta said that Babu Nibaran Chandra Guha, one of the defence Pleaders, had himself stated that the removal of the witness-box did not mean any reflection on the prosecution counsel, and Nibaran Babu, on being appealed to admitted having said so. The deposition of Babu Manmohan Chakravarty was resumed after lunch when further documents were marked as exibits. He had not finished when the Court rose for the day.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR SHOT AT DACCA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, SEPTEMBER 2.

C. I. D. Inspector, Saratchandra Ghose, was shot with a revolver last night at about ten or eleven, by, it is said, two young boys who have been arrested. There were three shots, one through the ear and the others through the hand and chest. The Inspector was going home, and the shooting took place near Dacca Church, which is close to the court premises. The Inspector is reported to have recognised the culprits and two boys, Nripendra Chandra Chakarvarty and Hiranmoy Gupta. The latter is a son of a local doctor. The Inspector has been taken to Mitford Hospital and is doing well. The bullets have been extracted.

LATER.

The condition of the C. I. B. Inspector Saratchandra Ghosh shot last night is hopeful.

On a search in this connection of the house of pleader Sashi Chakravarty, the police seized some copies of the "Yugantar" "Bandemataram" "Swaraj" "Karma Jogin" and a book containing several names like Arabinda Ghose, Bepin Chandra Pal etc., under the heading of extremist leaders; a search in the house of Doctor Harakumar Gupta, copies of Desher Katha, Nilderpan, a manuscript book and few other papers were seized.

It is said that the Inspector seized the accused who shot first, when the second accused also shot him with a revolver and thus both managed to escape. There were said to have been two more accused who could not be recognised. The accused is still in Hajat and not yet produced in Court.

SIMLA, AUGUST 25.

The official report of the shooting of Inspector Sarat Chandra Ghose at Dacca confirms the information already published. The only points of importance which it adds are that the two accused are members of the samity gang concerned in the conspiracy trial now proceeding there, also that Nripendra escaped from surveillance about an hour before the occurrence took place returning to his house shortly afterwards. The injured man is prepared to swear to the identity of his assailants.

PRESENTATION CUPS AND TROPHIES.

Exempted from Customs Duty.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

The following Customs circular is being issued:—

In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act 1878, (VIII of 1878) the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from import duty levisble thereon under the Indian Tariff Act (8 of 1894) all challenge cups or trophies which have been won by any military unit (including Volunteer Corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India provided that the articles for which free entry is claimed are certified by the Officers Commanding the Unit or Brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole of main object of encouraging military effiiency. The cups or trophies must have had engraved on them before being shipped, the object for which presented and except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winne or winners.

THE MIDNAPORE DAMAGE SUIT.

One of Defence Counsel's Conduct Questioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

When cross-examination of Ashutosh Dass was proceeding Mr. A.N. Chaudhuri, one of the junior counsel for the plaintiffs, suddenly rose and said the Advocate-General had just whispered to him that he (the Advocate-General) had been watching him (Mr. Chaudhuri) for some time and had him continually nodding his head to the witness. Mr. Chaudhuri added: "I have been practising in the Court for the past eight years and I do not think any gentleman of the bar or the Judge of this Court has thought fit to question my conduct."

Mr. K. B. Dutt, I can hear testimony to this. The remark was not worthy of the Advocate General.

Mr. Justice Fletcher said a question like this must go to the Full Court to inquire both as to the conduct of council who is alleged to have nodded his head and of counsel who made the allegation, as to whether it is true.

The Advocate-General said he had no intention of bringing the matter publicly to the notice of the Court. What he did actually tell Mr. Chaudhury was that he had been very carefully watching him from time to time and that he actually saw him shaking his head to the witness.

Mr. Justice Fletcher: I shall refer the matter to the full Court.

The Advocate-General:—Will your Lordship note that Mr. Chaudhuri brought this matter to the notice of the Court. I did not intend to make it public at all.

Mr. Chaudhuri:—I take no warning. As a matter of fact I have been in this Court since.

Mr. Justice Fletcher:—Since the Advocate-General has brought this fact to my notice I am bound to take notice of it.

The Advocate-General:—I did not bring it to the notice of the Court. I told Mr. Chaudhury I had been watching him with special care and I saw him on various occasions nodding his head.

Mr. Chaudhuri:—It is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Justice Fletcher:—I must refer a matter like this to the Full Court. I cannot deal with it myself.

The Advocate General:—I had no intention of making this public. Mr. Chaudhuri has drawn it on himself.

Mr, Chaudhuri I think the Advocate-General has been too short a time here to know any member of the Bar. I have been practising here for the last eight years and I have seen various Advocates-General. I have, I hope, your Lord will not take it as immodest, enjoyed a considerable practice here for the past three or four years and I do not think any body up to now has ever dared to make any remark of that kind to me.

Mr. Justice Fletcher:—Very Well, I will refer the matter to the Full Court.

Mr. Norton then continued his cross-examination of Ashutosh who said he knew Satyendranath Bose who was hanged for the murder of Gossain in the Alipore jail. A document was shown to witness containing a number of names and he said the writing was like Santosh's. In list No. 35 was Witness's name, in No. 36 was his brother Paritosh's name and in No. 38 was Santosh's name. He could not say whether that was a list of volunteers. He was never a volunteer. His brother Santosh was Captain of the Volunteers at the time of the Conference. He did not know where Narendra Nath Mukerjee was. The name of Khudiram Bose appeared in the list.

Is not this suit the result of conspiracy between yourself, your father and brothers? No.

Is it not a conspiracy of a political character? Not so far as my client Mr. Meston is concerned.

Is not the motive both political and personal? No and so far as the Moulavi and Lal Mohan are concerned.

Is not the object of this suit to deter the police from doing their duty? No.

You heard, I presume, shortly after 31st August 1908 of the murder of Gossain in the Alipore Jail? No. I heard some time after.

Did you not hear that that assassination was due to political events, that it was due to persons giving evidence against political agitators? No, I did not hear of it.

Was not Midnapore in 1907-08 full of sedition? No.

Had it not been full of sedition from 1905? No.

Were not inflammatory speeches of a seditious character made to your knowledge? No.

Did you yourself take a share in some of those meetings? No.

The hearing was then adjourned.

CHOLERA OUTBREAK AT GARHI YASIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 2.

Cholera has broken out at Garhi Yasin, some eight miles from Shikarpur, Sind, 35 to 40 deaths being reported daily.

SUB-INSPECTOR SENTENCED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 2.

Sub-Inspector Amedali of the Larkana district, who was committed to the Sessions on a charge of shooting a man, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment by Mr. Murphy, Sessions Judge of Sakkar, Larkana, who took into consideration the youth of the offender.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 2.

It has been settled that Lieut.-Colonel C. A. R. Browne, R. E. has been confirmed as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway and Colonel C. H. Cowie, R. E. will on return from leave be posted to Lucknow as Manager, O. R. Railway, vice Mr. Johns who will proceed home on leave.

Mr. Holmes has been confirmed as Traffic Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. Continuity in management of the Eastern Bengal State Railway will then remain undisturbed. there will be several important changes in the Postings of Senior Railway Engineeer.

Mr. Dyson will resume his appointment as Chief Engineer N. W. Railway, and Mr. Rolland will become Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the open line.

Colonel Walton will rejoin his appointment as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, N. W. Railway, and Mr. Lyle will be placed in charge of the construction section of that Railway.

Mr. Taylor will be posted to Sealdah as Chief Engineer, E. B. S. Railway and Mr. Ralla Ram will revert to his appointment as Deputy Chief Engineer.

Mr. Talebs will join the Railway Board as Chief Engineer and his successor in Calcutta has not yet been settled.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain Fry, I.M.S., is temporarily appointed to the Sanitary Department, Bengal.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Daly becomes Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Das resigned his appointment with effect from 13th October.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major Morris, Cantonment Magistrate, is granted three months' extension of leave.

Lieut. G. B. Musgrave has eight months' leave.

Major Drever, 62nd Punjabis, and Budd, 1st Brahmins, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Major Holmes, C. V. B., is promoted Colonel.

A set of draft rules has been published for the administration of Cantonments Fund in the Punjab for public criticism.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander Farewell has been appointed Deputy Conservator of the Port of Madras vice Sinclair.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain Wallis I M S. officiates as Deputy Assay Master Bombay.

Mr. G. C. Hart has three months' extension of leave.

MILITARY FINANCE.

Major Murray, Assistant Military Accountant, is granted one year's leave.

Capt. Bruce, Military Accountant, has been allowed leave for sixty days.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Palmer, Mr. Pinhey becomes Director of Telegraphs, 1st Class,

Mr. Lees, Director, 2nd Class, Mr. Kennyon, Director, 3rd Class, and Mr. Chappel Director 4th Class. Mr. Thomas officiates as Director 2nd Class; Mr. Coode, Director, 3rd Class, and Mr. Henderson, Director 4th Class.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Meakins is confirmed as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Class 3rd, Grade 4.

Mr. Holmes is confirmed as Traffic Superintendent, E. B. S. Railway.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt Anson is posted as City Magistrate Peshawar.

Captain Heale becomes District Judge Peshawar.

Lt. Colonel Daly is appointed Resident of Mysore vice Mr. Fraser granted leave for fourteen months.

Mr. O'Dwyer, officiates as Resident first Class and Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

MORADABAD EMBEZZLEMENT CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MORADABAD, SEPTEMBER 2.

In the Moradabad Municipal embezzlement case, the accused, Pandit Bholanath Dubey, B.A., who had been committed to the Sessions and whose case had been transferred to the Shahjahanpur Court of Sessions, has been found guilty by Mr. Dalal and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 500. Bholanath has appealed to the High Court and has been enlarged on bail.

NALDANGA SHOOTING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 2.

The Magistrate of Jahnida in Jessore is still holding the preliminary enquiry into the Naldanga shooting case, in which a young man Bibhuti Bhusan Deb Roy, a near kinsman of the victim Babu Khitish Chunder Deb Roy, popularly known as Burn Raja, being uncle of the present Raja, was arrested on a charge of shooting. The Police submitted a report under section 326 of the Penal Code, but the wound proving very slight, a charge under section 324 and under section 307 was subsequently added.

DACCA COLLEGE STAFF.

Additional Professors Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER. 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the addition of the following new appointments to the staff of the Government College at Dacca :—

In the Indian Educational Service :—One Professor of English, two Professors of Physics.

In the Provincial Educational Service :—One Professor of History, one Professor of Political Economy, one Professor of Arabic and Persian.

CANTON OPIUM DUTIES.

Conference at Peking.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 2.

Intimation has been received here that the whole question of new opium duty in Canton and interpretation of the Chefoo Convention has been referred to a joint conference which is now sitting at Peking. The Government of India have taken a strong line in this affair and the authorities have a full possession of their views.

THE RAID ON NARYAB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 2.

A vernacular paper gives some details about the recent raid on Naryab near Kohat. It says that the raiders invaded the village with the intention of raiding the house of Sardar Chait Singh.

The villagers who got scent of the approach of the raiders came out in full strength and made a bold stand. The raiders carried away their corpses with them.

EARTHQUAKE AT KALYAN.

Houses Shaken.

It is reported that about five minutes past ten on Thursday night some of the residents of Kalyan felt a slight shock of earthquake. The houses are said to have been shaken and windows to have rattled. Several people residing in houses near the banks of the tidal creak were much alarmed and rushed out into the open fields. It is stated by some residents that the temperature of the water in the creek was affected as it was perceptibly warm to the touch twenty minutes after the shock was felt. One Parsi resident occupying a house in Parsiwada is said to have been thrown out of his chair by the force of the shock while engaged in reading. The duration of the shock is said to have been only four or five seconds and its direction appeared to be from

LATEST FROM HOME

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, AUGUST 19.

As a memorial to the late King Edward Sir Ernest Cassel has given £200,000 for the establishment of an Anglo-German Institute with the object of facilitating employment for, and rendering assistance to, workers of English nationality in Germany and of German nationality in England.

It is suggested in Germany that this Benevolent Fund will tend to lessen the tension between the two countries.

The eightieth birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph was celebrated yesterday. In London a dinner was given by the members of the Austro-Hungarian Colony, under the presidency of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador.

The Emperor Francis Joseph celebrated his birthday at his summer villa at Ischl, when seventy-four archdukes and archduchesses were present to offer their congratulations to his Majesty.

Earl Roberts and members of the Special Mission accompanying him left London on August 17 to announce the Accession of King George V. at the Courts of St. Petersburg, Bucharest, Belgrade, Berlin and Dresden.

The headquarters of the Educational Adviser of Indian Students, and also of the societies interested, have now been transferred to 21 Gromwell Road, South Kensington.

The armoured cruiser "Duke of Edinburgh" went aground on Aug. 13 about four miles west of St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. She was refloated on the 14th.

Last Friday being Aug. 12, grouse shooting began. A good deal of rain fell in Scotland, where birds are reported to be more plentiful than for several years past. There was good sport also on the Welsh moors, the weather being exceedingly fine.

The inquest on the remains of Mrs. Crippen was reopened on Aug. 15, and in consequence of the recent death of the coroner, Dr. Danford Thomas, it was decided by Mr. Schroder to take the evidence over again from the beginning.

Sir Samuel Evans, sitting in the Vacation Court on August 17, heard an application for a rule "nisi" for a writ of attachment against the London "Daily Chronicle" in connection with certain published statements concerning the accused man Crippen.

Major James Hamilton Nicholas, late of the Royal Army Medical Corps, was killed by his son at Kingsand, near Plymouth, on Aug. 16, in circumstances which suggest that the act was that of one not responsible for his conduct.

At the inquest on August 17 a verdict of wilful murder was returned against the unfortunate young man.

The Brussels Exhibition has been in large part destroyed by a fire which broke out at nine o'clock on the evening of Sunday, August 14, and spread rapidly. The British and Belgian Sections have been burnt to the ground.

The destroyed portions of the Exhibition are to be rebuilt and reorganized, and the Exhibition is to remain open.

Mr. Drexel, son of the American millionaire, has established a world's record at the Lanark aviation meeting, having reached an altitude of 6,750 feet.

Mr. Moissant, an American aviator, on Aug. 17 flew from Amiens to Tilmanstone, near Dover, calling at Calais for petrol. He thus completed two-thirds of a flight from Paris to London. He was carrying a passenger, and has thus created a new record.

A general cessation of work has taken place in the principal German shipyards, a strike at Hamburg having been followed by look-out tactics on the part of the masters.

The German estimates for 1911 will include provision for the first instalment of the cost of the thirty-eighth battleship of the German Navy. Thus the programme of battleship construction will be three ships, and not two.

A railway accident has occurred near Bordeaux, as a result of which thirty-six lives have been lost.

Mr. Pearce, Minister of Defence in the Commonwealth Senate, yesterday moved the second reading of the Defence Bill, the provisions of which are largely based on the recommendations of Viscount Kitchener. Naval defence will be dealt with separately.

The race for the sculling championship of the world and a purse of £1,000 was rowed yesterday on the Zambesi River by Richard Arnst, of New Zealand (holder since 1908) and Ernest Barry, of London. It was a splendid race for two miles, but in the last mile and a half the greater strength of the New Zealander told and he won with some ease.

The Obituary List of the week includes :—Miss Florence Nightingale ; Earl Spencer ; Earl Amherst; Lieut.-Gen F. C. Slade ; Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir F. I. Edwards, K.C.B.; Col. H. Look, Lieut.-Col. F. R. Forster; Lieut.-Col. F. D. Maxwell, C. I. E.; and the Very Rev. Dr. Wickham, Dean of Lincoln.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

It was announced some weeks ago that the Secretary of State for India had selected 21, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, to be the headquarters of the Educational Adviser of Indian Students, and also of the societies interested. This transfer has now been made.

Bedroom accommodation has been provided on the upper floors for newcomers, and it is understood that occupation of one of these rooms will ordinarily be restricted to a week. During that time new arrivals will have the help and council of Miss Beck, the hon secretary of the National Indian Association in securing suitable quarters elsewhere. Her office in the house will be on the ground floor, and the association will also occupy a drawing room on the first floor. This latter room is to be available for the monthly "At Homes" of the Northbrook Society. The permanent accommodation for that society will be two club-rooms and a billiard-room on the ground floor and a committee room on the second floor. The National Indian Association will take possession of its rooms shortly, and the Northbrook Society will be transferred from Piccadilly at the beginning of September. Both societies will contribute, according to their ability, to the cost of maintenance but a considerable, perhaps the main, share of the outlay will fall upon Indian revenues. Of course, if other societies are hereafter admitted to participation in the scheme it will be upon a similar contributory basis.

Each society or association will be charged with the management and upkeep of the rooms allotted to its use, and will continue, as heretofore, to manage its own affairs. But obviously a scheme of this kind cannot be worked without vesting control of the centre in a small executive with large delegated powers from the Secretary of State in Council. A departmental committee appointed by Lord Morley to formulate proposals is understood to have recommended that control should be vested in a managing committee, consisting of the Educational Adviser (ex-officio), a member nominated by the Secretary of State, and a representative appointed by a general committee composed of all members of the governing body of the participating institutions.

PRESENTATION TO AN INDIAN STUDENT.

The members of the M.A.O. College, Aligarh Association, who are in residence at Cambridge University, made a presentation on Aug. 17 to Mr. Nazirudin Hasan, who is about to leave to return to India. Mr. Hasan was educated at Aligarh College, and, about four years ago, came to Cambridge, where he took his LL.D. degree with honours in the Law Tripos. He is returning to India to practisce as a barrister. He has taken a prominent part in both the Indian and Mahomedan movements. The gift of a cigarette case was presented by Mr. Syed Husain Bilgrami.

Mr. Hasan, in acknowledging the gift, spoke of the great change in the attitude of Indians towards the English. He said that it would be his aim to restore the friendly feeling that had formerly existed.

It was not a wrong thing for any people to try for liberty, and of all nations the English would not put people in prison simply for trying for their liberty. It was the way the people did it which was resented as a disgrace to humanity itself.

YESTERDAY'S "Punjab Gazette" publishes a review by the Lieutenant Governor of the Civil Veterinary Department. The review observes that the Department is rapidly gaining confidence. The conferences which are under consideration in connection with the King Edward Provincial Memorial will result in the transfer of the college to more commodious and suitable site which will permit of the much needed extensions being carried into effect.

THE CRIPPEN CASE.

The inquest on the human remains discovered in a house in Hilldrop-crescent, Camden Town, in connexion with which discovery "Dr." Crippen and Miss Ethel Le Neve are under arrest, was resumed on August 15 at Islington. The proceedings were conducted by Mr. Walter Schroder, who said that by the death of Dr. Danford Thomas, the proceedings opened by him last month became abortive, and the inquest must be begun 'de novo.'

Dr. Marshall, Divisional Surgeon of Police, Mr. John Edward Nash, and Miss May, the secretary of the Music Hall Ladies' Guild, and Constable Gooch were called, and repeated some of the evidence which they gave at the former inquiry.

The inquest will be resumed on September 12.

It is stated that permission has been obtained by Mr. Arthur Newton, who has been engaged on behalf of Crippen, to have an independent medical examination made of the remains found in the cellar.

ACTION AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

In the Chancery Division on Wednesday, Mr. Huntly Jenkins applied on behalf of "Dr." Crippen for a rule "nisi" calling on the editor and proprietors of the "Daily Chronicle" to show cause why they should not be committed to prison for contempt of Court. In the issue of that paper of August 5 last, under the headings—

"Was Mrs. Crippen Poisoned?

"Mysterious Purchase of Subtle Drug before the Tragedy.

"Sensational Discovery.'

"Prof. Pepper and Scotland Yard Investigating" the following statements appeared :—

"It has been discovered that a person made a purchase of poison on January 19 at the pharmacy of Messrs. Lewis and Burrows, 108, New Oxford-street.

"The poison was hyoscin, a particularly subtle drug.

"There is a suspicion as to who the purchaser was, and it is thought that if the police can confirm this belief it will go far to justify the theory that has been advanced as to how Mrs. Crippen came by her death."

The article continued :—

"It is generally considered here [Quebec] that the formal official denials that Crippen has made a confession hinge upon a distinction between the words 'admission' and 'confession.'"

Mr. Jenkins said that one had to try to keep calm on reading these words. Here was a paper informing a public, some of whom would form the jury to try Dr. Crippen, that he had made a confession or admission. Mr. Newton, the solicitor, instructing him, had been in communication with Dr. Crippen and the latter had sent a cablegram saying that he had made neither a confession nor admission.

The learned Judge said he had allowed Mr. Jenkins to continue in order that the statement might be made public that Dr. Crippen denied that he had confessed. But he had no jurisdiction to grant the rule, inasmuch as it could only be exercised by a Divisional Court.

In the Court of Criminal Appeal on August 19 Mr. Huntly Jenkins renewed his application on behalf of "Dr." Hawley Harvey Crippen for a rule nisi for a writ of attachment against the editor and proprietors of the "Daily Chronicle," for contempt of court. He asked the court to constitute itself into a Divisional Court to hear the application.

The Court agreed, and counsel proceeded to read the article complained of.

The Lord Chief Justice said this was sufficient for a rule.

Mr. Jenkins asked when the rule would be returnable.

The Lord Chief Justice said if counsel would communicate with the "Chronicle," and they agreed to appear that afternoon, the Court would hear it; if not, it must come on in the ordinary course, after the vacation, unless this Court sat again during the vacation.

KAISER'S 58TH PALACE.

"Sermon in Stone" for the Poles.

To-morrow, wrote a Berlin correspondent on Aug. 20, with much state, in the presence of the whole of his family, the Chancellor, the Presidents of both Houses of the Prussian Diet, and a great throng of notables, the Kaiser will open the splendid sandstone mansion which the Prussian Government has built for him at Posen, in the heart of Polish Prussia.

The reason for the erection of this royal palace is political. The Kaiser, having already fifty-seven residences, needs no new household to maintain. The official description of the enterprise is that the Kaiser wishes to confer the honour on his Polish subjects of building a residence in their midst. There is a suggestion that Prince Eitel Friedrich the Kaiser's second son shall live there permanently. The Poles, on the other hand, do not hesitate to condemn the stately building as a considered insult to their national aspirations—an arrogant assertion in their midst of the hated Prussian domination. It cannot be said that the tone of the Berlin newspapers is such as to make this tangible evidence of their national dependence any less bitter for the Poles. "This new palace," says the "Tageszeitung," "is to be a sign that the province of Posen is for all time inseparably bound to the German Empire and the realm of the Hohenzollerns. Thus, in a certain sense it is a weapon of defence. Chiefly however, it is a sermon in stone on the victory and determination of German power, in which the Polish people must and shall acquiesce."

The Polish attitude towards to-morrow's proceedings is reflected in the Posen "Courier," which advises those Polish officials who have been invited to the function to go, but in their official and not in their personal capacity. "Let the Prussians triumph over us if they will," it says ; "we will never allow them to insult us or look down on us with contempt because they have succeeded in humbling our pride and breaking our inflexible will."

A TERRIBLE REVENGE.

Doctor Decapitated by Revolutionaries.

It has been discovered that Dr. Agamanoff, of Tiflis, Russia, was murdered out of revenge as a traitor by the Revolutionary party.

The facts, as pieced together by the police, show that to strangers, a man and a woman of rather distinguished appearance, arrived at Tiflis and engaged small apartment in the Moskauer-street. A few days after their arrival they asked that Dr. Agamanoff should be summoned to give them advice, saying that he had been recommended to them by acquaintances in the town as an excellent doctor.

Dr. Agamanoff arrived and was on the point of affixing his signature to a prescription which he had written, when he was attacked from behind with a razor or a very sharp hatchet. His head was completely severed from the trunk by the force of the blow. The perpetrators of the deed fled, locked the door of their apartment, and disappeared. Fully twenty-four hours elapsed before Dr. Agamanoff's corpse was discovered and by this time the fugitives had made good their escape.

In the room on the table was found a sheet of paper bearing the inscription, "Agamanoff condemned to death for treachery by the Central Committee of the Russian Revolutionary Party."

Further investigations revealed the fact that Dr. Agamanoff, in his student days, had belonged to the Moscow group of the Revolutionary Party and that in a time of stress, when he was in imminent danger of being arrested and sentenced to death or at least lifelong exile to Siberia he had turned traitor to the cause and secured his own safety by denouncing a number of his fellow revolutionaries to the police.

All of them were condemned, some to the gallows, and some to long terms of penal servitude. Dr. Agamanoff remained under police protection until he had taken his degree and then moved to Tiflis in the hope that in this remote town he would escape the attention of the Revolutionary Party. His hopes in this respect were futile, for his movements were traced and his doom was pronounced by the relentless avengers of his betrayed comrades.

"FRIENDS" OF INDIA.

Letters Seized in Calcutta.

COMMENTING on the news in a telegram from Calcutta, that the police have seized papers and correspondence including letters from members and ex-members of Parliament the "Standard" says :—It would be altogether improper, of course, to suggest that the writers of these letters are now in danger of being called to account for inciting sedition. For all we know, the communications that have passed between them and members of the Nationalist Party in Bengal may prove to be absolutely innocuous. As it is, the police at once decided that some letters from Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Hilaire Belloc were not of a kind to require further attention ; and it may be that after a fuller scrutiny those which were retained will be found to contain nothing more than expressions of sympathy with legitimate aspirations. At the same time it is impossible to ignore the harm that has been done by the encouragement which Indian agitators have received from ill-informed or perverse Englishmen who, whether they really believe or not that British rule in Indian is iniquitous, are doing their best to subvert it. Twenty years ago, when the cry for Indian home rule was beginning to be raised, it was pointed out by a writer with some experience of Eastern problems that the real danger lay in the support given in England to budding revolutions. At that very time the pen of a well-known Anglo-Indian, now no longer living, was being used to exalt the aims of the National Congress in a journal which now finds it impossible to acquit that body of having contributed to the growth of violent unrest. Though the promoters of the Congress were known to be busily circulating among an ignorant population tracts and pamphlets which were a deliberate incitement to disaffection they relied then on their English champions to proclaim the benevolence of their intentions and the innocence of their methods. But if the British public was deceived twenty years ago, there can be little room for illusion now ; and members or ex-members of Parliament who like to be in touch with Indian seditionmongers run a very serious risk.

To some of them, however, the notoriety attained in this way may be a slight compensation for any actual or prospective inconvenience. It is difficult not to suspect that the Chairman of the Executive of the India Civil Rights Committee, whose pamphlet about the Indian police has recently attracted so much attention, comes under this category. With ample reason the authorities in India have taken steps to stop the circulation of this outrageous denunciation of his countrymen ; and the action of the executive has been more than vindicated by the Under Secretary of State. Mr. Mackarness, however, continues to appeal for a revision of the opinion which, we imagine, any intelligent person who reads his pamphlet will easily form. In the preface he asks whether it does not reveal a state of things not only sufficient to justify Indian discontent, but one thoroughly discreditable to British administration in India. Surely anyone who peruses this seathing indictment will either throw the thing aside, as absurd on the face of it, or, should his suspicions be aroused, test the author's allegations by reference to information accessible to anyone who cares to seek it. Such information has been supplied by Mr. Montagu, who has proved beyond question that facts have been garbled, or suppressed, or misunderstood in a manner past comprehension. To say that the police in India are invariably guiltless of the misconduct with which, like the police in most countries, they are occasionally accused, would be going too far. But it is something more then a suppression of the truth to suggest, as Mr. Mackarness does that such misconduct, even when of the most heinous character, is connived at by the officials of the force, by the provincial authorities, by the Government of India, and by the Secretary of State. Mr. Mackarness is never tired of quoting, though not always fairly or correctly the Report of the Indian Police Commission ; but he has missed the main point brought out by that inquiry. This was that the services of a better class of men would be obtained if the constable's pay was raised. The minimum of wage was at once raised throughout India. There were other recommendations, of course, and these also are being adopted as fast as the state of the finances admits.

MR. BELLOC AND INDIA

The following disclaimer is published in the "Times" of August 17:—

Sir,—A brief telegram sent by Reuter's Agency has reached London this afternoon to the effect that the police in searching the house of a suspected person in India have found letters from Mr. Morrell, from Mr. Keir Hardie, from Mr. Lupton, from Sir Henry Cotton, and from myself.

As the search was undertaken in connection with a prosecution for treason (if I understand rightly), the telegram as it stands suggests the very gravest charge; and I owe it to my honour to prevent that charge from ever being framed.

I questioned the India Office in Parliament upon their refusal to communicate to members of the House information with regard to the state of affairs in India. A relative of one of the Indians against whom action had been taken wrote to me. I wrote back to him acknowledging the letter and pointing out that I knew nothing about Indian affairs ; for I had, and have, no purpose to immix myself in a very grave problem on which, in common with the mass of my fellow citizens, I have no competence to speak.

My foreign name and the foreign origin of my father make it of peculiar importance, if I am to maintain any reputation for honour, that my loyalty to this country, which claims my allegiance, should be unquestioned.

This must be my excuse for trespassing upon your space ; and I beg that you will publish this letter.—I am your obedient servant,

H. BELLOC.

Reform Club, Aug. 16.

BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

£80,000 Com Formed at Kidderminster.

A distinct forward movements has been taken at Kiddermiuster in the establishment of a beet sugar factory. The experimental stage has been passed, and it is now definitely stated that a factory capable of dealing with 30,000 tons of beet in the season will at once be erected. A fourteen-acre site has been taken at Foley Park, a suburb of Kidderminster ; plans of the buildings are being prepared, contracts for the up-to date machinery are being entered into, and the assurance is given that the factory will be fully equipped to deal with the next season's beet crop.

The capital to be raised is £80,000, of which £40,000 will be needed for the machinery, which will include a drying installation ; the buildings will cost £15,000 and the remainder of the capital will be needed to work the concern. The founder's company has been fully established, and many agriculturists in Worcestershire have entered into contracts to grow the beet. Kidderminster will thus take the lead in England in establishing a fully equipped beet sugar factory.

It is officially declared that the English climate will produce more beet per acre than any part of Germany, and the yield of sugar is also much greater from the roots. The attention of agriculturists is directed to the fact that, apart from the value of the roots, the leaves of the sugar beet contain starch, salts, and ingredients of great feeding value, and that there is an increasing demand for the dried beet sugar pulp, which the Kidderminster factory will also deal with. To a limited extent the Kidderminster factory will be established on co-operative principles, so that the farmers will be directly interested in the successful development of the concern.

MALAY STATES GUIDES AND BISLEY.

WRITING under date Aug. 7 from the P. and O. steamer "Nora," off Malta, Subadar Fateh Singh, adjutant of the Malay States Guides detachment which visited the National Rifle Association meeting at Bisley, says:—"The members of the Malay States Guides team to Bisley beg to tender their feelings of gratitude to the council of the National Rifle Association, the president, the secretary, the staff, the Brookwoodites, and the general British public for the kind treatment they have received at their hands at all reasonable and unreasonable times. In leaving the country they leave it with regret, having spent two happy months in it. They carry back with them the greatest esteem for the British public, who have made them feel at home wherever they had occasion to go during their visit."

GERMAN MILITARY SCANDAL.

Strange Case in Berlin.

A curious case, which was tried on the 18th ult. by one of Vacation Courts at Berlin, has brought to public notice another grave scandal in high military circles, which recalls the relationship that existed between Captain Goben and Frau Schonebeck at Allenstein. This time the complasant husband is a lieutenant-colonel, and his wife's lover is a major-general, while the greater part of drama was played out in the milieu of Guard society at Berlin.

In 1895 Baron von Gagern, a member of one of the oldest families of the Hessian nobility, came to the German capital to command a battalion of the Guard. Among the officers of the regiment was a Captain Meersmann, whose wife not only possessed unusual personal charms, but had brought him a dowry of over £12,000. Before the new commander had been very long in Berlin a friendship sprang up between him and this lady, although she was the mother of three children, and for their sake had every reason to avoid compromising herself.

Captain Meersmann did not remain ignorant of his wife's infidelity, but from motive which do not seem particularly worthy he decided to shut his eyes to it. The grounds ascribed for this strange indulgence are fear that a refusal to tolerate the liaison would be prejudicial to his military career, and the probability that his financial position would be rendered less comfortable by a divorce. So the guilty relationship went on, and actually had lasted eleven years before it was brought to its melancholy and sordid termination. During this period two children were born, a girl and a boy, who are now respectively fourteen and eight years old. After the birth of the latter the baron urged upon the lady the desirability of a divorce, and offered to settle on the husband £100 a year if he would take the necessary steps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Meersmann, as he had now become, had, however, discovered a more profitable method of escape from his equivocal and undignified position. He realised his wife's means and decamped to Switzerland, whence he sent in his resignation. Baron von Gagern had by this time been promoted to the rank of major-general and transferred to East Prussia, whence, however, he kept up a constant correspondence with Frau Meersmann. In his letters he frequently admitted the paternity of her two younger children. He also contributed substantial sums to her maintenance, which he was well able to do since the death of a relative had placed him in possession of a large fortune. And he insured his life for £759 in favour of the boy and girl whose father he claimed to be.

But while their mother was doubtless dreaming that his affection and assistance would last for ever, she was one day horrified to receive news that "he had seen himself compelled to marry his housekeeper." This step resulted in the general being placed on half-pay, and it also brought to an end his pecuniary gifts to the doubly-abandoned woman. Her appeals for help could not find a way to his heart, and though the baroness offered her a sum of £450, she only did so on the unacceptable conditions that Frau Meersmann should agree not to trouble her fickle lover any further, and renounce for her children all interest in the insurance policy mentioned above.

In her despair the unhappy woman decided to press her claim before the courts, and she accordingly sued the baron for a sum of £6,000, to which she declared he had rendered himself liable by his admissions of responsibility for her two youngest children, and his contributions towards their maintenance. Being absolutely devoid of means, however, she was unable to institute proceedings till she found a lawyer who would represent her without fee. The case was decided against her, the Court holding that legal grounds for her claim did not exist.

ATTACK ON THE CROWN.

Bitter Speeches by Mr. Keir Hardie.

Mr. Keir Hardie, speaking at a miners' gala at Durham, August 13, and at Blyth, August 14, renewed his attacks on the expenditure of the nation in maintaining the Royal Family, and at the same time endeavoured to further the cause of the Labour and Socialist party by proclaiming that neither Liberals nor Conservatives were to be trusted.

Mr. Hardie at Durham referred to the large number of colliers killed. He said that if a director of a colliery were hanged every time a miner was killed, and the leg of a shareholder were broken every time a miner was injured, the pace at which legislation would be got through Parliament would be materially improved (laughter). He added that King Edward died shortly before the Whitehaven disaster and Queen Alexandra was left a widow. The hat was not sent round begging to pay her a few pounds a year. The House of Commons voted her £70,000 so long as she lived ("Shame")—not one penny for the widows of colliers whose lives had been sacrificed in building up the wealth of the country. Seventy thousand pounds a year to the widow of a king ! He did not care what services King Edward had rendered to the State; they were not a whit greater or more honesty given than the services of the colliers entombed in the Whitehaven mine.

BANQUETTING LORD HARDINGE.

LORD HARRIS announces that the banquet to Lord Hardings of Penshurst, in honour of his lordship's appointment as Governor-General and Viceroy of India, has been fixed for Oct. 20 at the Savoy Hotel, London, and already has pomised of most distinguished support.

It has been suggested in London civic circles that a farewell banquet should be given in the City to Lord Hardings of Penshurst on the eve of his leaving England as Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

EMPIRE DAY.

In reply to a letter from Lord Meath, raising the question of altering the date of Empire Day from May 24 to June 24, Sir Arthur Bigge states that the King considers the question of altering the date a very difficult one, and that, in view of the fact that May 24 has been fixed by the Legislatures of the oversea Dominions as the statutory holiday, his Majesty could not consider the proposed change unless on the advice of his responsible Ministers.

KARACHI WHEAT EXPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 2.

During the week ending 29th August, 556,295 cwts. of wheat were exported from port Karachi, bringing the total of exports since 1st January 1910, up to 12,016,705 cwts, as against 11,221,298 cwts. for the corresponding period of 1909.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so pleasing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

[Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.]

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

OLLA PODRIDA.

Complaint is, I see, made by the Vicar and Church Wardens of the Parish Church at Stratford-on-Avon that some of the American visitors who attend the Church on Sundays to see the tomb of Shakespeare address picture post-cards during service. Some people have curious ideas as to what may be done in Churches. On the walls of the most important house of prayer in a considerable Norwegian City there is or at any rate was a few years ago a notice to the effect that visitors are requested not to smoke during Divine worship ! A notice has also been put up in the Stratford-on-Avon Church. This notice does not in so many words request visitors not to address post-cards during service but informs that the famous monument which attracts them is not shown now on Sundays.

Apropos of American visitors I had an amusing little experience at the British Museum. I was in one of the galleries devoted to classical sculpture when a rather large party of Americans, mostly of the female sex, rushed into the room almost at a gallop. They scarcely halted a moment to look at any particular bust or statue, but as they emerged I heard their leader, who looked like a village schoolmaster from the Far West, say, "There isn't much here that I would like to take away, but I should like to have that." What "that" was I cannot say. The author of the remark might have been the individual referred to by a friend of mine that he "squeezed Rome dry in three days."

BOMBAY CROP REPORT.

The following telegram has been sent from the Government of Bombay to the Government of India :—

Heavy rain during week parts Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Savantvadi, Kolhapur, good Thana, Kanara, Deccan, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Baroda, moderate Gujarat, Bijapur, Dharwar, Palanpur, slight Sind. Rainfall sufficient except parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, where more rain needed for kharif crops. Kharif sowing continues Ahmedabad, Kanara, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Palanpur, Baroda, Cutch, Rewa Kantha, Savantvadi. Transplantation continues Larkhana, Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Kanara, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum. Sowing cotton continues Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, West Khandesh, Bijapur, Dharwar, Baroda, Cutch, Kolahpur. Standing crops generally in good condition, except for slight damage insects parts Upper Sind Frontier, Ahmednagar, Poona, Belgaum rats Karachi. Lands being prepared for rabi cultivation Sukkur, Larkana, Broach, Deccan, Belgaum. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock deficient Ahmednagar, Poona. Sholapur, Satara, generally in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prices risen Panch Mahals, Kanara, fallen Surat Bijapur, stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable Sind 26 to 41 Konkan 13 to 33. Deccan 5 to 30, Karmat 26 to 35 per cent. less than normal Gujarat normal to 26 per cent less.

TURIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

International Prize-Competition.

NOTICE has been given in due time of the Competition this Chamber of Commerce has opened for 1911, on the occasion afforded by the international Exhibition at Turin, for a prize of 50,000 Fs. to be awarded, in the judgment of the competent Jury, to an invention, discovery or contrivance, of what nature soever it may be or to whatever branch of industry or commerce it may be suitable, provided that, on practice, the national economy may draw from it the best advantages.

Applications are already numerous and the interested persons are hereby warned that the useful term from communicating documents expires, without any further postponement, on the 31st March 1911.

The following are the particulars of the Regulation for this Competition :

The Competition is international.

Those among the competitors, who have sent the object, for which they compete, to the Exhibition of Turin in the year 1911, will have a right to ask to be exempted from presenting documents or object, whereof at the No. III, provided they prove their being exhibitors, and declare that they authorize the Jury to examine their invention on the object exhibited.

The inventions or works discovered or made public before the year 1908 will not be admitted to the Competition.

The competitors wishing for admission may supply their applications with such memorials, projects, drawings as they will think fit, and send also the machines, apparatuses, tools relative to their invention. In case of encumbering objects the Chamber does not engage to supply the space necessary for their deposit.

The application, to be written in Italian or french, must have the competitor's signature duly authenticated by a competent authority. In the case of a manufacturer or a merchant dwelling in Italy, the authentication by the Chamber of Commerce of the district will be sufficient.

The applications to be sent with return-receipt and any other communication relative to the aforesaid Competition, must be addressed to the Chamber of Commerce of Turin—Commission for the prize-Competition.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES.

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place in Bombay early in December, between Capt. Kenrick H. Lloyd, 54th Punjabis, son of William H. Lloyd, late of Barham, Kent, and now of Droitwich, Worcester, and Miss Eva H. Stokes, daughter of the Rev. Chancellor Stokes, M.A., late Rector of Carnteel, County Tyrone.

A marriage is arranged, and will shortly take place at Port Blair, between H. Hadley D'Oyly, deputy commissioner, Andaman Islands, eldest son of Sir Hastingge D'Oyly, Bart., and Evelyn Maude, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Miller, of 3 Millbank, Westminster, and granddaughter of the late Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B.

The marriage of Hugh Latimer, of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation, Rangoon, eldest son of Mr. Alfred Latimer, of Plymouth, and Vera Mabelle Salome, only daughter of the Rev. Charles Page Eden, rector of Winwick, Northamptonshire, will take place in Rangoon at the end of November.

The marriage arranged between Arthur Purling Middleton, I. C. S., fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Midleton, of Bradford Peverell, Dorchester, and Meta, youngest daughter of the late Mr. J. B. Birch, Indian Police, and of Mrs. Birch, of Wiston, Sonada, Bengal, will take place at St. John's Church, Hopetown, Sonada (D. H. Ry.), on Oct, 12.

The marriage arranged between Capt. R. H. R. Brocklebank, 9th Lancers, fourth son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Brocklebank, of Wateringbury Place, Kent, and Carissima, only surviving child of General Sir Bindon and Lady Blood, will take place at St. Matthew's Church, Great Peter Street, Westminster, on Sept. 14, at two o'clock.

The marriage arranged between Morgan Franks, youngest son of Major-Gen. Franks, of Southamton, and Dorothy, fifth daughter of the late Albert Waller and Mrs. Waller, Shannon Grove, Banaghar, Ireland, will take place in Rangoon, Burma, in November.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THE PRICE OF OBEDIENCE.

Upon their moving into a new neighbourhood the small boy of the family was cautioned not to fight with his acquaintances. One day Willie came home with a black eye and much spattered with dirt.

"Why, Willie," said mamma, "I thought I told you to count a hundred before you fought?"

"I did, mamma," said Willie, "and look what Tommy Smith did while I was counting !"

IN AMBUSH.

The lady of the house imagined her coalman was giving her anything but the correct weight. So as a gentle hint she asked him if he had any name on his scales.

"No, ma'am," replied the coalman, "I've never heard of scales having a name."

The lady of the house hesitated.

"W—well," she said at last, "I was thinking you should call yours '

FIRE AT BRUSSELS EXHIBITION.

Enormous Losses.

Brussels Exhibition was partly burnt down on August 14. The British Section and those of other nationalities were destroyed, and widespread damage was done in Bruxelles Kermesse. The firemen were unable to check the flames. No loss of life is reported, but many persons were injured.

The following message was received early on August 15 from the offices of the Commissioner-General of the British Section at the Brussels Exhibition :—

"To-night (Sunday) the main buildings of the Brussels Exhibition were burnt down. At the height of its success at nine o'clock, when the grounds were filled by enormous crowds assembled for the illuminations and fireworks which have been a feature of every Sunday evening flames burst out above that door of the Belgian façade which admits directly to the British Section, and in fifty minutes the Belgian and British Sections were destroyed.

"So far as can be ascertained after careful inquiry, no loss of life had occurred at the hour of telegraphing, but the flames are still high, and the French and Italian Sections, together with the Machinery Hall, have yet to pass through peril. You will be informed of the fate of these through the ordinary channels. I have only to report that the magnificent and costly Exhibition arranged by Royal Commission at Brussels, in which there were irreplaceable treasures of art and some uninsured materials, was consumed before an effort could be made to save it. Happily it was the rule of the Exhibition that the public should be excluded from the buildings after six o'clock, so that there would be no one within but a few attendants.

"It is stated that the fire began at the roof I cannot verify this, but if it is true they can have done nothing to arrest disaster. Portions of the roof fell quickly, and flames rang along the façade with extraordinary rapidity, as they were sure to do in a building made of lath and plaster and stocked with light inflammable materials. Near the heart of the fire—if not in it—there were wax mannequins of Brussels dressmakers, and these aided the furnace, but on breaking into the British Section at the other end, where the offices are, it looked for the moment as if the flames were not coming our way, but might pass along the façade, and leave us time to save at least the more valuable contents. Beyond the great arch at the end of the section, however, there was an unbroken sheet of flame, and in the absence of firemen a quarter of an hour decided the fate of everything.

"A dozen members of the staff, either attracted by the fierce light or already in the grounds, worked hard and without confusion to save the moneys and all valuable papers, particularly the plans of the Turin Exhibition. Mr. Balaam, the treasurer, Mr. Harriss, representing the Board of Agriculture, who were exhibitors, and other members of the staff lent willing hands, and nothing of value was left behind. But the work was hardly done when men were crying, 'Sauve qui peut.'

"Entering the Hall one saw a great body of flame leap along above the Bradford and Huddersfield Tableaux and the priceless loan collection of furniture, flash through the light velarium, and scatter brands upon the showcases.

"A great gust of wind came in through the falling roof and all was over. One had to leave the masterpieces of Bernard Moore and Howson Taylor exposed to a greater fire that of the potter's furnace. In the loan collection the value of which had been estimated for insurance at nearly 100,000 there were the famous Tudor panelling belonging to the Toronto Museum, two large Morlaix tapestries unique furniture of every period, lent by scores of collectors, examples of every type of old British china and famous reproductions of City plate from the Victoria and Albert Museum. In the furnished rooms of Messrs. White Allom there was the actual work of Grinling Gibbons. In that of Messrs. Cowton there was Chinese flowered wall paper of the eighteenth century which cannot be replaced. Bernard Moore had sent to the Exhibition pieces on which he refused to set a value because he would not sell them, and throughout the section there were costly and splendid installations on which collectors and firms had lavished infinite thought and time. In a few minutes the fruits of a departmental inquiry of first importance, of a campaign of eighteen months, and of most devoted labours ceased to exist.

"Meanwhile there had been panic in the Kermesse—that admirable reproduction of old Belgian architecture, to which the crowd had resorted of an evening for distraction. The old streets were no doubt confusing and dangerous to bodies of hurrying people, and it is most probable that some were hurt and possible that some may have perished.

"It was not until ten o'clock, when the Belgain, British, and French Sections were already doomed that one heard the welcome sound of explosions indicating that the right and only practicable means were being taken to check the fire."

THE BRITISH SECTION.

The special correspondent of the "Morning Post" gives the following graphic account of the disaster :—

The grounds were particularly full at the time, large crowds having assembled to watch the firework which were to celebrate the two days' holiday on which the whole of Belgium was entering. As a consequence people were actually engaged in watching this feu d' artifice while the Belgian façade had begun to supply entertainment of a similar but far more serious nature.

According to the most reliable information the fire started in the bureau of the police just by the Bruxelles Kermesse. At no time can it be said that the means of entrance or egress here are satisfactory and as soon as the fire was noticed a panic took place, women running aimlessly about in a vain endeavour to find a way out. The fire rapidly gained ground both in the Kermesse and outside, and very soon the whole of the façade of the Belgian Section was in flames. The animals in Bostock's menagerie were irretrievably doomed; the narrow streets practically rendered impossible any attempt at getting them out. Two tigers were reported as having escaped into the wood, but information on this point is by no means definite.

The fire entered the British Section at the side courts and advanced rapidly. Two of the British attendants, Heather and Franklyn, made gallant but ineffectual attempts to save the famous loan collection. They succeeded in rescuing two maces, some plate and goblets, and one piece of the Morlake tapestry. The second piece of tapestry Heather dragged to the door, but was unable to return for it. In this court the watchman's dog was tied up, and caused considerable difficulty by attacking the attendants who were endeavouring to save the collection. Fortunately they were able to let him loose and save him as it were in spite of himself. Meantime some of the commissariat staff, who at various cafes where they were dining had seen the lurid glow in the sky and the columns of thick white smoke which were spreading gradually over all Brussels, had arrived. After the usual red tape interference of the Belgian gatekeepers they were allowed into their own section. Mounting at once to the offices, Mr. C. J. Balaam, the accountant, followed by Mr. K. Snowden, the Government Press agent, and Mr. Reeve, of the Clerk of Works Department, proceeded to remove valuable papers, money, and plans of Turin which were in the office. Here they found Vanespen, the chief of the executive staff, who had already started to work. Everything was squashed into wastepaper baskets and thrown out through the window to other members of the staff and the more important documents can be considered safe.

The flames, acted with the Huddersfield and Bradford exhibits, had now passed on to the central aisle. Like a torrent they rushed along in one fearful burst, catching the velarium and making the roof appear like one tongue of fire. The motor-cars, the models of ships, the pottery, all were engulfed in the space of four minutes. The flames now reached the bridge which spans the Avenue Solbosch, between the French and British Sections. With the sound of broken glass, the roaring of the flames, the fall of girders, the bridge broke down into the avenue, and for a time it seemed as if the French Section might be saved. There was, indeed, a kind of lull. Here it may be said that the seeming incompetence of the Belgian firemen, the absence of any official with adequate common sense, the multiplying of little jacks in office to bar the way were almost entirely to blame for the subsequent loss of the French Alimentation Section, the Ville de Paris, and six houses on the Avenue Solbosch. Mr. Hotchkiss, the representative of the Underfeed Stoker Company, actually offered to lead a gang of men with axes and sledge hammers to cut down the bridge three-quarters of an hour before the flames became too strong. To his offer the following reply was made :—"We have no axes, no men, and no hammers." It was then proposed to blow up the bridge.

The bridge fell at about ten, but the French Section had already caught. The fire ran along the Restaurant Duval incredibly fast. The French chocolates, and other stalls for edible or potable wares disappeared like magic. The roof fell in, the walls collapsed, and the heat was so great that those who were on guard in the gardens below with articles rescued from the flames were forced to hide their faces behind the rose and apple trees. Taking, as it were, a second wind, the fire seemed to cross over and seize upon the brick houses of the Avenue Solbosch, and six were speedily sending heavenward columns of smoke. In the French Industrial Hall, too, the flames began to make their way. The cases of jewellery were smashed and the valuable jewels conveyed across to a restaurant on the other side of the gardens. In the hurry and bustle, amidst the red glow of the fires, the showers of sparks, and the clouds of smoke there was one found who endeavoured to steal from a showcase. His fate was pitiable. Running at full speed, he was brought up by a cowboy with a "punch" on the jaw, and was seized by his infuriated pursuers. The police saved him with difficulty. The grounds were alive with officials of all sorts who at last decided upon a course of action which had been suggested some hours before. They blew up some of the exhibits of the smaller nations and thus to all intents and purposes saved the Italian and part of the French Section.

At half-past one the Exhibition presented a weird and in a way fascinating aspect. Those who are by now familiar with the arrangement of the buildings would have found it difficult to know exactly where they were. The French Gardens were occupied by soldiers and policemen. Scattered here and there were exhibitors with piles of stuff saved from the French Hall. At every turn there rose up some tall Guardsman, with bayonet fixed, who demanded pleasantly the business of the intruder. Duval's Restaurant, the French Alimentation Section, and the Ville de Paris were represented by fallen and twisted girders, and smouldering planks from which the flames sprang up from time to time as the wind blew. The Avenue Solbosch was blocked with the debris of the fallen bridge, while just opposite six houses blazed unmolested. The glint of the fire upon the accoutrements of the soldiers, the silhouettes of men passing before the flames, the hoarse cries of the firemen, running hither and thither with no particular object—all these factors contrived to impress the scene most vividly on one's mind. It seemed almost impossible to realise that in so short a time the labour of months had been demolished, and that the familiar aspect of the Exhibition had vanished for ever.

Lord Lytton, chairman of the Royal Commission and of the Executive Committee of British Section with Mr. Wintour, the British Commissioner-General, returned from Brussels to London on Aug. 17. Lord Lytton, in the course of a statement to a representative of the "Times," said the accounts of the fire had been greatly exaggerated, and the Exhibition would go on in spite of the catastrophe. Lord Lytton also discussed the origin of the fire.

The executive committee of the Exhibition has decided to keep the Exhibition open until October. An inquiry into the cause of the fire was held, and the outbreak is attributed either to the carelessness of a smoker (possibly a night watchman) or to malevolence.

King George, the King of the Belgians, and the President of the British Board of Trade have sent messages expressing their sympathy with the British organisers and exhibitors.

The total loss to the British and Belgian sections is estimated at £2,000,000, and the liability at Lloyd's at from £300,000 to £350,000. Many complaints are made as to the inadequacy of the fire brigade service.

Brussels, August 18.

It has been decided to reconstitute the British Section of the Brussels Exhibition. It will be housed in the Salle des Fetes, and an effort will be made to open it within about a month. The British Commissioner-General last night issued a letter to all British exhibitors appealing for their co-operation. According to a Brussels correspondent, the cause of the fire remains obscure. The short-circuit theory has been discarded, and there is evidence in favour of the view that the fire was caused by careless throwing away of lighted cigar or cigarette ends. The police believe that it was due either to misadventure of this kind or to the deliberate act of an international band of thieves. The action taken by the British to fix responsibility meets with approval.

MAJOR KILLED BY HIS SON.

A Stab with an Indian Knife.

A terrible domestic tragedy occurred in the early hours of August 16 at Kingsand, a fishing village in Cawsand Bay, three miles from Plymouth, when, in what appears to have been a fit of insanity, a young man killed his father, a retired Army officer, Surg.-Major James Hamilton Nicholas. Three weeks ago Major Nicholas, who resided at Croydon, went with his family to live at Cliff House, Kingsand, in which Sir Gerald Fitzgerald died a few months ago. The family, consisting of Major Nicholas, Mrs. Nicholas, and a son and two daughters, were joined a week later by the eldest son, James Hamilton Nicholas, aged about twenty-six, who had recently returned home from New Zealand, where he had been sheep-farming. It is now recalled that James had been strange in his manner at times. On August 15, it is said, he was refused permission to bathe by his parents, and was seen in and out of Cliff House the whole of the evening, up to eleven o'clock. About half-past two next morning, Major Nicholas was aroused by the sound of someone prowling about the rooms. He got out of bed, and in an adjoining corridor, which was thickly studded with Indian and other trophies, chiefly of the nature of krises and swords, found his son holding a candle above his head. Major Nicholas asked the young fellow what he was doing there at that hour of the night. What followed happened in an instant. Snatching from the wall a Hindoo hunting knife, with an ivory handle and straight blade, something like a butcher's knife, without a word he aimed a fierce blow at his father. The blade entered the lower part of the chin, and being exceedingly sharp, penetrated the throat and wind-pipe.

Mrs. Nicholas, who had followed her husband, witnessed the murderous onslaught. She rushed upon the son, and disarmed him. Calling the household to come and attend to her prostrate husband, she snatched a few garments from the hall stand, and ran out for assistance. She knocked up a Mr. Hodges, who lives at the surgery of Dr. Cheves and he, hastily dressing, went with her to the police constable's house, left her in the latter's care, and then went for Dr. Cheves. When the doctor arrived at Cliff House he found Major Nicholas dead.

In the meantime the son had locked himself in his bedroom, and the constable went for further assistance before attempting to force the door. This step, however, was unnecessary, for young Nicholas quietly unfastened the door, and on its being opened by the constable, he remarked, "I suppose this means Bodmin gaol." He submitted quietly to being dressed, making disjointed remarks the while about his head going wrong, but offered no explanation of his terrible act. He was handcuffed and taken to Millbrook, which place was reached shortly before five o'clock. Later he appeared before a magistrate, and, after sufficient evidence had been given to justify a remand, was again removed to Millbrook police station. Surg-Major Nicholas was sixty-one years of age, and retired on the age-limit after serving his full term in the Army. At the inquest Miss Yvonne Nicholas, daughter of Major Nicholas, said that her brother, who was twenty-four years of age, went to New Zealand when he was nineteen and lived on a ranch there. In April 1909 he had sunstroke, followed by religious melancholia and fever. In June of the same year her father went out to New Zealand to bring him home, but he was not then able to come, and the witness went out in February this year and came back with him on May 20. Since then her brother had lived with them at Croydon. He had never been allowed to go out by himself, two members of the family always accompanying him. At Croydon he was always locked in at night, and had wooden shutters to the windows. Her brother resented being watched, and though he would not say anything if things did not please him, he had a worried look.

The Coroner in summing up said the question of the mental condition of the accused would be considered at another court. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against James Hamilton Nicholas, and expressed sympathy with the family.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says : "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Sir J. Rolleston's Letter.

Sir J. F. L. Rolleston writes to the "Times" :—

Sir,—In the British Parliament for the discussion of the annual statement of the finances of India seven hours in the year are considered sufficient, but when it is pointed out that at the most two hours are devoted to subjects relevant to that financial statement, it will be seen how inadequate and imperfect must be that discussion. I remember some eight years ago a native cook had died in a quarrel with a trooper in a Cavalry regiment, and the debate ranged mainly round that incident, crowding out those who wished to discuss the financial statement. I do not know that the India Office wishes to withdraw attention from Indian finances, or not, but the arrangement of the debates certainly does so.

In his otherwise admirable statement last month the Under Secretary made some important admissions and omissions which it was not permitted to discuss. One of these was the raising of the duty on imported silver from 5 to 15 per cent.—one of the effects of which he stated would be to raise the value of the hoards of silver bullion which represent the savings of the native population. These hoards are known to be vast, though incalculable; and the admission that a rise in the value of silver bullion would be advantageous to those who possess it is important, because that the action of the Indian Government in closing the mints has had a contrary and depressing effect on its value, which is even estimated as high as 60 per cent. Further, these hoards constituted a great reserve in time of famine or other stress, and the famines of India are known to be not only food famines, but money famines. Before the closing of the mints, the owner of silver bullion in the shape of ornaments, into which rupees have been largely converted, could reconvert them at one tola (180 grains) into one rupee; and in the great famine of 1877 the mint reports show that 40,000,000 rupees were coined from ornaments at the Bombay mint, the owners receiving in return the coins with which they bought food. To-day not only is the privilege of coinage withdrawn, but it requires a large amount of silver (approaching two tolas) to buy one rupee; and the owners of silver will certainly have cause to be grateful to the Indian Government for such small appreciation of their property as the Under Secretary stated the increased import duties may effect. Since the imposition of the duty however, the bullion price of silver, within India and without, appears to have fallen.

It is said that for their means the natives of India are the most deeply indebted population in the world; and as the burden of that indebtedness has been greatly increased by the artificial price at which they now purchase rupees, it is to be hoped that circumstances may allow of this being decreased in the near future by the restoration of the privilege of an open mint. After the closing of the mints in 1893 the Indian Government, who then took the control of the coinage into their own hands, did not for six years coin any rupees—indeed, they melted the vast numbers then current and created a money famine—but in 1900 they began to coin largely, and the accounts presented show that large quantities have been since coined, amounting to a veritable inflation of 230,000,000 rupees in 1906 1907, and the profit to the Government on this is put down at £4,014,426. A profit derived from the purchase of silver at 93. and its coinage into a rupee, a legal tender for 16d.

In the last two years no rupees have been coined, and on my asking the Under Secretary after the debate why this was so, he replied (answer published in report of proceedings, July 29) that there has been no publice demand for rupees; that if the Government had coined them they could only have been put into circulation by issuing them in payment for services to the Government or for the interest on the rupee debt, and that such an operation would be to revert to the practice, now happily obsolete, of debasing the currency in the interest of the Government and at the expense of the King's subjects.

This answer can hardly be regarded as serious. The Bureau which now controls the currency of India may perhaps be able to gauge the public demand for rupees, and we may agree that a vast inflation such as that in 1907 may be described as debased, for the coinage must be considered "watered" to the extent of the Government profit; but why a rupee of 180 grains coined in 1908-1909 is debased, while and exactly similar coin of 180 grains coined in 1907 is not debased, requires explanation. In any case, a coinage which will not stand the test of the melting pot, and which lacks international value is open to criticism and is one which no orthodox economist can for a moment defend.

I am aware that in his report the Finance Minister says that his determination has been for the last two years to uphold the gold value of the rupee—an operation which must cause the Government considerable anxiety from time to time, if we may judge from the manipulation of the coinage of rupees. It is, of course, important, having regard to the amount of Home charges, and that those who render service to the Government should know, not how many rupees but how many sovereigns they will receive for their services! but to uphold the gold value of the rupee by contracting the currency, by restricting the coinage of rupees so as to make them scarcer and dearer, is an operation which must have far-reaching consequences to every mortgagor in India, and the attendant advantages are likely to be purchased at the expense of general unrest in the community. Except as between Great Britain and India, moreover, the artificial value of the rupee has no effect. It is a mere book keeping expedient, and one which must very seriously embarrass the Indian export trade.

Then, again, there is the question for India herself to consider, the exchanges with the Far East, and the competition of her manufactures (for example, cotton) with those of China and Japan; a competition on the part of these two countries the more successful and the more insistent as the price of silver falls. Great quantities of pig iron are now being exported from China to North America, and it is almost beyond contemplation what might be the competition of 400,000,000 people when they wake up to the fact that by means of their silver-paid labour they can undersell and oust from the markets of the world the manufactures of the West. This is a question which should be of absorbing interest, not only to India, but to the trades and labour of the West. The competition of Chinese coolies in the flesh fades into insignificance compared with the products of the labour of Chinese coolies sent out from their own home and subsidised by each fresh fall in the silver exchanges. The debate in the India Council on this point is very interesting reading.]

I submit that the solution of the problem can be efficiently dealt with, not from a local, but from an international standpoint; and we must still remember that the Government of India did endeavour to effect a settlement in this way, which, however was blocked time and again by the Government of Great Britain. It is, therefore, a question for our Parliament, and for the Congress of the United States, and is of more importance than any other affecting India which can come up for discussion.

While no one would wish to say anything likely to increase the difficulties of the Government of India, yet I submit that those of us who know something of that country, and who have for the last generation taken a keen interest in its economy and administration, should not conceal, but express, our views if we see what we think are breakers ahead; but while we may criticise administrative details, we may, at the same time, express our admiration for the system of government, the absolute government of the British Crown. True liberty can be enjoyed as well under absolute government as under representative institutions. The story of India before the assumption of sovereignty by the British Crown, hardly more than fifty years ago, was a story of war, pestilence, and famine. Since then, this country has given peace security for life and property, and liberty to nearly one-sixth of the human race; and the commercial agricultural, and financial prosperity of India in that time is hardly paralleled in the history of the world. We must, therefore, have the greatest possible respect and admiration for the brilliant qualities and supreme abilities of those of our countrymen who have worked to bring about this great result; and I congratulate the Under Secretary on the honour and the privilege which are his, as being associated with the Government of a country which has conferred such manifest blessing upon such a large proportion of mankind.

In reference to the above, "Rs. 21,409" writes to the "Times":—

Sir,—J. Rolleston in his letter in your columns to-day makes three curious mistakes, perhaps natural to one who looks on the Indian currency from such a very hazy standpoint. He says that the competition of India with China and Japan is prejudiced by the Indian currency system, evidently unaware.

(1) That the Japan currency (as well as that of Java) is regulated by exactly the same principles as the Indian currency. Neither depends on the price of silver.

(2) That in China there is no "silver-paid labour," but only copper-paid labour.

(3) He seems also unaware that the extent of the coinage of rupees is not under Government control. Just as every one who takes a sovereign to our Mint is entitled to eight half-crowns for it, so every one who takes a sovereign to the Indian Mint is entitled to 15rs. for it. In both cases all that the Government has to do is to keep a sufficient stock to meet the public demand, which alone should regulate the extent of the coinage necessary to keep up the stock. It is all very simple.

MR. SINHA AND THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

In reference to a brief comment in the "Times" on Mr. Sinha's action in resigning his position of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, the following letter is published in that paper :—

Sir,—In your leading article, commenting on the telegram from Simla as to Mr. Sinha's desire to resign his office of Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council, you do him, I think, a considerable injustice. You refer to his avowed reason for his resignation—i.e., his preference to return to his work at the Bar—as a "purely superficial one"; and the real or probable reason you leave to be inferred by saying that "the public is left to guess what pressure from below—from the disaffected members of his own race—has forced Mr. Sinha to give up the greatest political prize that has ever fallen to a native of India under British rule." This assumes much, and your suggestion is obviously due to a great misapprehension of facts relating to this appointment.

I have been with Mr. Sinha at the Calcutta Bar for years. I was in India in March 1909 when it was well known that the appointment was to be offered to him, and I knew intimately his feelings on the subject. Mr. Sinha was at the time Advocate-General of Bengal. As such, he was the chief legal adviser of the Government of India, and he had probably the largest practice at the Bar. The acceptance of the Legal Membership involved a sacrifice of considerably over half his then income, an enforced residence at Simla for over seven months of the year in a climate which offered to him no attractions; new work of which he had no experience with the prospect of returning in five years when the appointment terminated again to the Bar.

I happen to know that if Mr. Sinha had followed his own wishes he would have refused the appointment. But the offer involved this also to him. It was the highest position ever offered to an Indian, it would constitute a great precedent, and it was natural that many of his Indian friends should urge strongly that it was his duty to accept the office. Mr. Sinha's position and attainments were such as to make the question of his fitness for the post undeniable—and the pressure of his friends undoubtedly decided the matter. But I know personally that from the first he regretted the step, and his constant wish has been to return to the surroundings and the work that he had been connected with all his life.

This "greatest political prize" was to Mr. Sinha, who was never in any sense a politician, no prize whatever. I was very much the contrary. I do not, of course, know the grounds for the assumption or suggestion that Mr. Sinha has been "forced" to resign, owing to "pressure, &c," and personally I have not the smallest doubt that they are unfounded.

The avowed reason is the true one. His preference is to return now, instead of three years hence, to his work at the Bar and to give up an appointment which has no attractions for him.

The reason for his resignation coming at the present time is, it seems to me, susceptible of a very simple explanation. He was appointed by Lord Minto, and he remained on at his post during the present Viceroyalty. He makes way for the new member at the commencement of the new regime.

I regret trespassing at such length upon your space; but I cannot help the feeling that your comment should be met by facts, which would necessarily influence your judgment.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A. M. DUNNE.

Junior Carlton Club, Aug. 12.

The following note, from the Special Correspondent of the "Times" in India, also appears in that paper:—

Sir,—As I had the advantage of seeing a good deal of Mr. Sinha during my stay in Calcutta last spring, will you allow me to say that I believe it is quite unnecessary to suggest any other motives for his resignation than those which he has made public? As far back as last March he made no secret of his intention to resign his seat on the Viceroy's Executive Council as soon as Lord Minto left India. He had never coveted a post which involved for him heavy pecuniary loss and the necessity of spending a large part of the year at Simla, away from his home and all his friends and connections in Bengal. His resignation however, which, I believe, is to take effect on the very day on which Lord Minto hands over the Viceroyalty to his successor, is much to be regretted in the public interest; for his discharge of the duties attaching to his post has gone far to reconcile those who, like myself, had misgivings as to the wisdom of calling any Indian into the Viceroy's Executive Council, and chiefly on the very grounds which have been erroneously suggested as an explanation of Mr. Sinha's resignation. But the number of Indians who have assimilated as fully as Mr. Sinha the best features of a Western education is, I fear, still very limited; and it will not be easy to find a successor with his qualifications. There is another moral, however, which may be usefully drawn from Mr. Sinha's resignation. It is the fashion in Radical circles at home to gibe at the "bloated" salaries of Indian Government officials. Yet the "bloated" salary of a Member of Council is not a sufficient attraction for the first Indian appointed to such a post.

SANSCRIT AND THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Professor W. H. D. Rouse, University Teacher, of Sanscrit, writes to the "Times" from Perse House School, Cambridge:—

Sir,—In your article on the new rules for the Indian Civil Service you very properly quote Sir Bampfylde Fuller's words—that the young civilian should be introduced to Indian life and thought. One very important means to this is the study of the social and political history of India and of its literatures. To this end I venture to suggest that the study of one classical language should be compulsory; this in most of the Indian districts would be Sanscrit. The Sanscrit language is practically useful in being the groundwork for a number of dialects, and a man who knows Sanscrit can easily learn, e.g., Mahrathi and Bengali, as a man who knows Latin can easily learn Italian. But the literature alone can give the key to the Italian mind, and a student of Sanscrit is thus able to meet Indians with more sympathy.

Probably this statement will commend itself as true to any educated man. Yet the present regulations make Sanscrit a voluntary subject, and by assigning to it a lower maximum of marks than to other voluntary subjects, such as Indian law, discourage it. The young men, obedient to their earlier training, choose that subject which seems likely to bring most marks.

Yet if they do not learn Sanscrit here they never will; official work is too exacting. If, however they do begin it here, they can and often do go on with it, thus winning the confidence of the learned class; and if I may judge from those whom I know, they are always very thankful for the knowledge. On the other hand, law can and must be learnt, and it is best learnt by seeing it in practice. As Indian law can be learnt better in India than here, so can any vernacular dialect. But by our regulations the subjects that can be learnt best in India are either compulsory or practically compulsory here, and the one subject that will not be learnt in India is so discouraged that few learnt it.

I have now said what I set out to say, but I cannot forgo the opportunity to express surprise that the Government do not actively encourage the study of Sanscrit at the Universities or anywhere where a student or a scholar can be found. It would pay the empire well to keep up a kind of Oriental research laboratory provided with as many competent men as could be found. In things intellectual the supply creates the demand, and such researches, undertaken for their own sake have a way of producing practical advantages for the community.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

FASHIONABLE FOOT GEAR.

The rage for the typical American shoe, with its club toe and high, queer shaped heel, has worn itself out, says a London correspondent, and we are now seeing very pretty shiny chevreau vamps with moderately high heels and tops of soft cloth to tone absolutely with the gown they are worn with. Silver and gold embroidered shoes will also be seen very soon as they are so right with Eastern fabrics. Suede shoes look well in certain colours, but not in all, notably black, if that may be called a colour, the reason being that it is so hard to find a good black in suede. I can foresee that the smart woman will have to spend heaps of money on her feet this season, even more than usual, and she may, perhaps, pose as a rival to that fascinating Polish lady of the eighteenth century, who had 356 pairs of shoes and slippers all told. It is so comforting to read of past follies as well as present ones, and I found in some book the other day that nearly all remarkable historic women had been foolish where fashion was concerned.

NEW JEWELLERY.

Lovers of the beautiful will find some interesting specimens of the jeweller's art at the exhibition now being held at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company's depot in Regent-street. Fashions change in the matter of precious stones and metals as in other things, and it would seem that as a setting for stones platinum has superseded silver, doubtless owing to the fact that the former is a much harder metal. The plaque pendants, which are le dernier 'cri' in jewellery, are very attractive. They are of diamonds or pearls in a platinum setting, which is so arranged as to present the appearance of the finest filagree work. A diamond bow brooch, delicate as the finest lace, is perhaps the best example of this. A review of the head ornaments proves that the ordinary tiara has gone out, the bandeau having completely taken its place. It is difficult to keep tally with these ornaments, which are all lovely; but one of a simple Greek design was particularly arresting. Pearls, which are always fashionable, are, we are told, steadily going up in price, owing to the scarcity of specimens of a reasonable size. Though the season is over, there are still many Society weddings hovering near, and the new yachting jewellery offers excellent suggestions for bridesmaids' presents. One bracelet is composed of the entire code of flags carried out in enamel under crystal, and another one of the flag signals that spell "Remembrance." Regimental brooches, tiepins, and links done in gold and enamel are all attractive. Some good specimens of French and English enamel work are to be found here, the former in many of the artistic Empire designed. The watch pendant, charmingly carried out in diamonds and enamel, is another innovation seen at this exhibition.

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—August 19.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LOND N.

Lieut Col J M Fleming, I A, B
Major C H D Ryder, R E, B
Mr J H H Bill, B Cov
Mr A G Hallifax, B Cov
Mr J Glasgee, B Cov
Mr H G Warburton, B Cov
Mr S C Hill, B
Mr H H Head, B
Mr J M Lait, B
Mr E M Duggan, Bo
Major Gen F H B Drummond
Brig Gen J S Cowans
Col F W Caulfield, 110 M L I
Col V B Fane, 21 Punj
Col E L Holloway, 64 Prs
Lieut Col F Wynch, 41 Dogras
Major J M Home, 8 G R
Capt L R Kelly, R A
Capt G N Macmanchie, I M S
Capt E A Roberts, I M S
Capt A J Ross, R R
Capt J C Russell, 9 H Horse
Capt P F Norbury, 34 P Horse
Lieut C J M Thornhill, 6 Jat L Inf
Second Lieut V L Connor, 1st Royal Public Fusiliers

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut Col S L Aplin, I A, B, 4 days
Major J W Grant, I M S, B, 4 days
Capt N S Wells, I M S, B, 6 mo M C
Mr H D de M Carey, B Cov, 2 mo M C
Mr D L Drake-Brockman, B Cov, 10 days
Mr H F Samman, B Cov, 5 mo
Mr F S Hamilton, B Cov, 12 mo
Mr W F Byrnes, B, 7 weeks on M C
Mr T A Bradley, B, 3 mo
Mr C J Stevenson-Moore, B, 13 days
Mr J G Paterson, B, 6 mo
Mr H F Keelan, B, 1 mo
Mr R Cooke, B, 2 mo
Mr J H Chase, B, 1 mo 8 days
Mr J S Navarria, B, 3 mo M C
Mr F J Moss, B, 7 days on M C
Mr B W Perkins, B, 12 days
Mr E T H Stevenson, M 2 mo M C
Col J E W Headlam, D S O, R A, to Oct 22, 1910
Col A W G L Cole, C B, D S O, 5 days
Major T X Britton, 110 M L I, 4 mo
Major F W Birch, 30 Punj, to 1 year
Capt J G Greig, 121 Prs, 3 mo
Capt H R McGill, 90 Punj, 2 mo
Capt G M Millar, I M S, 6 mo M C
Capt R H Marsh, 18 Lrs, 4 mo
Lieut D K Edgar, R E, 2 mo M C
Lieut G N Miller, 90 Punj, 4 mo
Lieut W S Oldham, 48 Prs, 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C P Thompson, I A, B
Mr L C Adami, B Cov
Mr A W Lonsdale, B
Mr F L Bussell, B
Mr H R Rylands, B
Mr G Clarke, B
Mr C L Bashell, M
Mr J S Scot, M
Capt A Dolme-Radcliffe, 105 L Inf

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Sore Throat	*Sprain,*
from Cold,	*Backache,*
Cold at the	*Bruises,*
Chest,	*Slight Cuts,*
Neuralgia	*Cramp,*
From Cold,	*Soreness of*

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16d. per Tablet.

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DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, September 1.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent. ... ... 80 3/4 ex—1-4
Rentes 3 per cent ... ... 97 3-4 + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. (Sterling Loan)... 94 3-4 unchgd
3 1-2 per cent Government Securities ... ... 92 1-2—1-8
Bar Silver in London. ... ... 24 2-8+1-16
Do 2 months hence ... ... 24 7-16+1-16
Closing Tone of Silver.—Buyers unsatisfied.
Bar Silver in New York ... ... 52 7-8+1-4
Exchange on London at Paris ... 25-24 1-2+1-2
Do do Berlin ... 20-46 1-2+1
Do do New York ... 4-86 3-8 unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate... 3 p.c. since 9-6-10
Do. 8best London Bills 3 m/st. 3 1-8 unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st ... 3 3-4 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months. 3 1-2 unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months. 4 unchgd
Interest day to day loans... ... 2 1-2—1-8
Do. 7 day market loans ... 2 1-1 unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.) ... ... 77/9 unchgd
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about ... £300,000
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate) 1-3-29-32
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion s	£29,900,000	Dec. £ 400,000
Public Deposits	£17,200,000	Dec. £ 700,000
Other Deposits	£40,100,000	Inc. £ 686,000
Government Securities	£15,900,000	Dec. £ 100 000
Other Securities	£30,400,000	Inc. £ 1,000,000
Notes and Gold	£29,800,000	Dec. £ 700,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

MANCHESTER, September 1.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL— Sales.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Good demand steady
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ... Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian... Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ... Firm.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ... 14,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp 4,000
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ... 100
Do. Day's Imports 1,000
Sales increased yesterday 2,000
Mid Americans ... ... 5-03+5
Egyptian F. G. F. ... 12 15-16 unchgd

	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
Cotton Delivery	7-35	7-19	7-12	7-09	7-09
Mid Uplands	+1	+1	+1	+1	+1
G. O. C.	F.-M.	M.-A.	A.-M.	M.-J.	
Liverpool	7-09	7-09	7-09	7-09	
	+1	+1	+1	+1	

NEW YORK, September 1.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—

		bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ...		17,000
Do last year ...		14,000
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...		... ...
Do. Exports to Continent ...		... .
Spot Cotton at New York ...		... 15·50—200
Futures at New York ..... Oct. 15·47— 5		Advanced on bullish private crop report and declined owing to weakness in southern spot market and increased offering.
Do at New York ..... Dec. 15·31— 6		

NEW ORLEANS.—

Spot Cotton	... 14 1-4—2-4
Futures—Month of Oct.	... 13·0— 2
Do. do. Dec.	... 13·27— 2

Closing tone of Futures—Quiet.

LONDON, September 1.

WHEAT.

White Karachi ... 37 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—London —Value.

Tone of wheat—Dull.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian—39 3-8 Sept.-Oct.—Done.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujerat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ... 45 1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 416 lbs ... 85 per cent. ex-ship ... 44
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Dull.
Linseed—Bombay per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 74 1-2
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ... 68 2-4
Do Month—Sept.-Oct.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

COFFEE.

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 10 1-8

RUBBER.

Para Rubber ... 9-1—Value.

IVORY.

The following quotations have arrived to date for the quarterly sales, 25th October.

Tons.	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.		
12	2	0	0	East Indian.	
8	0	2	13	Egyptian.	
0	3	1	5	Abyssinian.	
0	14	2	6	West Coast African.	
0	15	2	19	Sea Horse Teeth & Boars Tusks	
0	0	0	12	Rhinoceros Horns.	
21	16	0	27		

Deliveries since July auctions 43 3-4 Tons.

IVORY QUOTATIONS.

FROM HALE AND SON.

	Solid End.	Hollow End.	Hole.	Prices.
No. 1 Centres hard round ...(No. 3)	3 at 21/2	3 1/2 at 3		up to 2 1/2 per cwt.
(„ 4)		3 1/2 at 3		
(„ 5)		3 1/2 at 3 1/4		£ 72
(„ 6)		3 1/2 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard round ...(No. 7)	3 at 21/4	4 at 4 1/2		up to 2 1/2 £
(„ 8)		4 at 4 1/2		67
(„ 9)		4 at 4 1/2		
X Centres, hard round	3 at 4	3 1/2 at 4 1/2		up to 2 1/2 £ 62
Soft Centres, round...	3 at 3 1/2	3 1/2 at 4 1/2		„ £ 73
Soft X Centres ...				£ 72
Soft Flat X Centres.				£ 70
No. 1 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 3)	3 at 3 1/2	3 1/2 at 3 1/2		up to 2 1/2
(„ 4)		3 1/2 at 3 1/2		
(„ 5)		3 1/2 at 3 1/2		£ 62
(„ 6)		3 1/2 at 4		
No. 2 Centres, hard flat ...(No. 7)	3 at 3 1/2	4 at 4 1/2		up to 2 1/2
(„ 8)		4 at 4 1/2		£ 64
(„ 9)		4 1/2 at 4 1/2		
Flat X ...				£ 61

	Cut End.	Hollow End.		
Bengal Hollows, round hard	B 2 1/2 at 3	3 1/2 at 3 1/2		£ 62
	C 2 1/2 at 2 1/2	3 at 3 1/2		
	D 2 1/2 at 2 1/2	2 1/2 at 3 1/2		£ 59
Bengal Hollows, flat hard	B 2 1/2 at 3	3 1/2 at 3 1/2		£ 50
	C 2 1/2 at 2 1/2	3 at 3 1/2		
	D 2 1/2 at 2 1/2	2 1/2 at 3 1/2		£ 48
Ball Hollows, hard or soft	A 3 at 3 1/2	3	soft A	£ 70
	B 2 1/2 at 3	2 1/2	„ B	£ 68
			Hard A	£ 70
			„ B	£ 68
	C 2 1/2 at 2 1/2	2 1/2 at 2 1/2		£ 62
	D 2 1/2 at 2 1/2	2 1/2 at 2 1/2		£ 41
	E 2 at 2 1/2	2 at 2 1/2		£ 36
Points usual assortment				36

The following are the rates for American and Egyptian Cotton as quoted as compared with the last week:—

	25th Aug.	1st Sept.	Difference.
In Liverpool—			
Spot ...	8·24	8·03	— 21
Aug.-Sept. ...	7·78	.....	.....
Sept.-Oct. ...	.....	7·35	.....
Feb.-Mar. ...	7·05	.....	.....
Mar.-April ...	.....	7·09	.....
In New York—			
Spot ...	16·40	15·50	— 99
Oct. Futures ...	13·49	13·47	— 2
Dec. Futures ...	13·33	13·38	same.
In New Orleans—			
Spot ...	15	14 1-4	— 3-4
Oct. Futures ...	13·33	13·30	— 3
Dec. Futures ...	13·29	13·27	— 2
Egyptian ...	.....	13 15-16	.....

YARN.

There is good inquiry of 30 and 50 water, and good sales were effected by dealers. Manchester prices are too high to admit of any business and dealers are holding on for better rates for the little stock they hold.

Home Prices are as under :—

2-30 s Grey 12d.
2-30 s Bleached 13d.
2-40 s Grey 1d.
2 40 s Bleached 13 7 8d.
2-60 s Grey 16 3-4d.
2 60 s Bleached 17 1-2d.
2-80 s Grey 21d.
2-80 s Bleached 22d.
2-100 s Grey 26 8-4d.

Local prices are as under :—

		per lb.
20 s Water ...	...Rs.	9 10 6 to 0 11 6
40 s „ ...	... „	0 11 6 to 0 12 0
40 s Glasgow ...	... „	0 11 9 to 0 12 0
40 s Mull ...	... „	0 11 9 to 0 12 0
60 s Mull ...	... „	1 2 0 to 1 6 0
2 100 s Grey ...	... „	1 11 0
2-100 s Bleached ...	... „	1 13 6
2-80 s Grey ...	... „	1 5 6
2-80 s Bleached...	... „	1 8 0
2-80 s Grey ...	... „	0 12 6
2-80 s Bleached...	... „	0 13 0
2-40 s Grey ...	... „	0 12 3
2-40 s Bleached...	... „	0 13 6
2-60 s Grey ...	... „	1 1 6
2-60 s Bleached...	... „	1 0 3

MERCERISED YARN.

There is no change to report in this market in absence of local demand. Dealers are anxious to sell their holdings even at reduced rates.

		Rs.
2-84 s Grey	at	26d
2 86 s Grey	„	25d
2-85 s Bleached	„	26d
2-84 s Bleached	„	27d

Local prices are as under :—

		Per lb.
2-80 s Grey M. Yarn ...	Rs.	1 9 6
2-80 s Bleached ...	„	1 10 6
2-84 s Grey ...	„	1 11 0
2-84 s Bleached ...	„	1 12 3
2-60 s Grey ...	„	1 6 0
2-60 s Bleached ...	„	1 5 6

GREY GOODS.

There is good inquiry for superior qualities, but very little business is put through on account of high prices demanded. There is no likelihood of any fall in Manchester prices for sometime and dealers are handicapped without goods. In dhooties in goods of 10 and 11 yards prices locally have considerably advanced as fresh importation will be very little. Mercerised dhootie prices have advanced by 1d. on the other side and shipment required is December, so local prices are likely to advance. Business in G. P. Drills is reported at 13-0 1-2.

Rallis (Original Fari)	Rs.	5 12 6
Do. (Imitation Fari)		No goods.
Do. 100,000	„	6 6 0
Do. 4025	„	5 2 6
Do. 7909	„	5 13 0
Do. Drills Majid	„	7 8 0
Do. Jacconets No. 18	„	3 8 6
Do. do. No. 636	„	3 2 6
Do. do. No. 138	„	2 14 6
Do. Mulls No. 525	„	No goods.
Ritchie, Four Heads	„	5 13 0
Do. No. 1566	„	No goods.
Forbes No. 651	„	5 8 6
Lyon, Shanker	„	5 15 0
Do. No. 1575	„	No goods.
Do. Bhut Chap	„	6 8 0
Deuharats 5	„	6 15 0
Do. B B B	„	8 15 0
Do. B B	„	7 6 0
Bombay C No. 1500	„	5 12 0
Grahams No. 2730	„	5 10 0
Do. Yellow Horse Sibs.	„	5 5 0
Flemings No. 463	„	5 3 0
Original Sindaris 8lbs	„	5 11 0
Macdonalds, Drills Queen	„	No goods.
Peppeli Drills, American	„	10 9 0

WHITE GOODS.

Demand in the local market is good and prices are on the rise. When regular season opens, dealers expect a good demand. Manchester prices are still firm. Firms who had bought on spec. their known goods are able to sell them, but cannot replace the same at the selling price. Glasgow mulls are inquired after, but prices are 6 to 9d. out which check business. Prices of white shirtings' lower qualities meet with dealers' approval, but shipment demanded is December-January.

Graham's Nainsooks	77/7777	No goods.	
Do. do. ...	88/8888	Rs.	2 2 0
Do. do. ...	A I	„	2 7 6
Do. do. ...	199/399	„	2 12 0
Do. Mulls ...	3/949	„	2 10 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„	4 5 0
Rallis Nainsooks ...	2800	„	2 13 0
Do. do. ...	61/81	„	1 15 6
Do do. ...	7070/9080	„	2 1 6
Do. do. ...	9999	„	2 4 0
Do. do. ...	5300/9300	„	2 6 6
Do. do. ...	7/27	„	2 7 0
Do. do. ...	88/98	„	2 11 6
Do. do. ...	39620	„	2 14 6
Rallis Mulls ...	55	„	1 3 6
Do. do. ...	Sun	„	1 7 0
Do. do. ...	1170	„	1 8 0
Do. do. ...	1270	„	1 8 6
Do. do. ...	50/60	„	2 15 6
Do. do. ...	6/600	„	2 13 6
Do. do. ...	6000	„	4 7 6
Do. do. ...	88	„	3 7 0
Ritchie Nainsooks ...	3939/5959	„	1 12 0
Do. do. ...	3500/5520	„	2 0 6
Do. Mulls ...	1260	„	1 10 6
Do. do. ...	(Jowala).	„	2 9 0
Lyon Nainsooks ...	4545/6767	„	2 0 6
Greaves do ...	8000	„	3 1 6
Do. Mulls ...	50060	„	1 10 0
Do. Nainsooks	80/50000	„	2 1 6
Shaw Wallace's „ ...	Motor Car.	No	Goods.
Macdonald Mulls ...	64	„	2 8 0
Liepmanns shirtings...	1500s.	„	10 9 0
Holland ...	40000	„	11 0 0
Do. ...	X X X X	„	10 0 0
Lyon	C 4000	„	13 10 0
Horrocks Shirtings...	M O	„	12 6 0
Do. do. ...	M H	„	13 6 0
Do. do. ...	E F	„	16 8 0
Do. do. ...	S O	„	20 8 0

BOMBAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 4 1-32d. for T T. and Demand and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—
T. T. Ready ... ... 1s. 4 1/32d.
D. D. Mail ... ... 1s. 4 1/32d.
T. T. Forward ... 1s. 4 1-16d. Oct.

Bank's Buying—
Private D. D. Ready ... ...1s. 4 3-32d.
Credits 3 m/s „ ... ... 1s. 4 1-4d.
„ „ Forward ... 1s. 4 5-16 Dec
„ 6 m/s Ready ... ... 1s. 4 13-32d.
Francs 3 m/s „ ... 179 1-2
Marks 3 m/s „ ... 118 3/4
60 d/s. Hongkong 133 1-2
„ Shanghai 177 3/4
„ Japan 149 2-1

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced by 1-16 both for ready and forward at 24 3-8 and 24 7-16 respectively. New York was 1-4 up at 52 7-8.

The Silver market opened easier at Rs. 91-4 0, but there being little demand declined to Rs. 91-3-0 at the close.

The gold market remains steady.

GOLD.

			Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Sakirsett			23	8	0
97 touch Chinta			23	7	0
Narendas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch			24	0	6
National Bank ...	...	...	24	3	3
Chartered Bank ...	...	...	24	1	6
Sovereigns Shield ...	...	...	15	4	0
Do. Dragon ...	...	...	15	0	0
Australian	...	...	24	2	0
English Gold ...	...	...	24	2	0
Native Bullion ...	...	...	24	2	0
Indian Specie Bank ...	...	...	24	1	9

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny ...	...	71	1 0
117 Penny Ready ...	...	71	0 0
Local per tola ...	...	0	11 0

FUTURES.

First Settlement ...	...	71	3 0
Second do ...	...	71	5 0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Steady. Demand moderate.
Rapeseed, Wheat, Poppyseed and Castorseed :—Steady.
Mowrasseed :—Firm. Prices advanced by two annas.
Cottonseed :—Steady.

Description.	Rate.		
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12	12	0
Linseed, Small ...	„ 12	8	0
Linseed, Brown ...	„ 12	0	0
Safflower—			
Brown Delhi ...	„ 6	13	0
Brown Cawnpore ...	„ 6	9	0
Yellow do. ...	„ 7	5	0
Do. Gujarat ...	„ 7	8	0
Brown Katni ...	„ 7	8	0
Poppyseed ...	„ 10	5	0
Castorseed ...	„ 11	0	0
WHEAT—			
Pissi ...	„ 33 to 35		
Hard Red ...	„ 72 to 74		
Yellow Hinganghat ...	„ 58 to 60		
Rai Khandesh— ...	„ 70 to 90		
Mowrassed ...	„ 7 11 0		
Groundnuts ...	„ 44 0 0		
Cottonseed ...	„ 25 to 27		
Malse ...	„ 18 to 19		
Wheat Yellow ...	„ 40 to 42		
Khandwa ...	„ 40 to 45		
Bajara ...	„ 27 to 21		
Joowar ...	„ 21 to 24		
Gram ...	„ 12 to 21		
Minbara ...	„ 53 to 55		
Brown Jubbulpore ...	„ 45 to 46		
Brown Mergi ...	„ 48 to 50		
Kabra ...	„ 44 to 48		
Black Katni ...	„ 43 to 45		
Myrabollams ...	„ 18 to 20		

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Thursday, 1st September :—

Wheat	11,868	cwts
Linseed	735	„
Rapeseed	8,719	„
Gingellyseed	55	„
Poppyseed	1,017	„
Groundnuts...	649	„
Cartorseed	1,771	„
Bice...	1,092	„
Myrabollams	.....	„
Cottonseed...	1,074	„
Mowrassed	856	„
Gram	1,987	„
Joowar	192	„
Maize	.....	„

The following are the weekly receipts of wheat, seeds and produce into Bombay :—

.....	Total for the week ending 1st Sept 1910.	Since 1st Jan. 1910	Since. 1st Jan. 1909
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Wheat	106455	2761647	3677776
Linseed	18859	2339160	1535623
Rape Rai and Mustardseeds... ...	60153	1814954	1241504
Gingellyseed	1712	1863389	730108
Poppyseed	16619	658254	602062
Groundnuts	4611	628182	240116
Castorseed	21990	1016155	1106823
Rice	189467	4464595	5316911
Myrabollams	1254	1115417	678135
Cottonseed	27811	6071932	2385212
Mowrasced	10437	290191	533734
Gram	11919	586304	581328
Joowar	11426	280384	335362
Maize	42	75717	5301

SHARES.

The market has continued to be quiet and mill shares have declined more or less during this week with a very few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,530; Bank of India's are weak at Rs. 66 1-4; Indian Specie Bank at Rs. 51; and Bombay Merchants Bank shares at Rs. 10; Eastern Bank shares have changed hands at Rs. 77; Bank of Burmah's are steady at Rs. 124. In Miscellaneous Companies, Bombay Burma Trading Corporation have improved to Rs. 515; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares to Rs. 101; and preference shares are steady at Rs. 107; Bombay Ice Man. Company shares have improved to Rs. 16; Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares have declined to Rs. 295; and preference shares are steady at Rs. 292 1-2; Port Canning and Land Improvement Company shares have declined to Rs. 765; Shivrajpur have changed hands at Rs. 16; Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 26, preference shares are steady at Rs. 98; and differd shares are quiet at Rs. 73; Premier's are weak at Rs. 520. In Mill Companies, Century's are quiet at Rs. 220; Central India Spinning and Weaving Company shares have jumped upto Rs. 1,830; Colaba Land Mill Company shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,152 1-2; Crescents have dropped to Rs. 70; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 398; Fazulbhoy Mill shares are weak at Rs. 210 and Finlay's at Rs. 255; Framji Petit's have dropped to Rs. 1,490; Jamshed's have ruled at and about Rs. 155; Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 696; Manockjee Petit's after touching Rs. 2,670 have again improved to Rs. 2,720; New Great Eastern Spining and Weaving Company shares have improved to Rs. 172 1-2 to Rs. 175; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 75; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,065; Swan Mill shares to Rs. 240; Swadeshi to Rs. 1100; Vishnu Cotton Ordinary shares to Rs. 552 1-2 and preference shares have improved to Rs. 615. Press shares are steady: Indian Cotton have improved to Rs. 152 1-2, New Bazar's to Rs. 580 and New Motor's to Rs. 865. In Railway Companies, Ahmedabad Prantej are unchanged at Rs. 620; Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 117; Amritsar Patty old shares have improved to Rs. 126 and Tapty V. Ry. shares are unchanged at Rs. 472 1-2. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

COTTON.

Liverpool was 4 points up, New York declined by 2·00 and New York futures were 5 and 6 down.

Our market at Colaba was easier and demand from the Mills and exporters being nominal prices for ready lots declined by Rs. 3 to Rs. 4. Liverpool opener showed 4 to 5 points down. The market for futures was easier.

Good Broach opened at Rs. 300, but there being few sellers declined to Rs. 297 1-2 as the close.

We learn of the following purchases ;—

200	Bombay & Co ...	Malkapur ...	273
200	Carrimbhai Mills ...	Broach ...	303
100	Do. ...	Mathia ...	250
100	H. Goculdas & Co ...	Wardha ...	260
100	Rajon Mills ...	Sawjia ...	312
100	Ripon Mills ...	Comptah ...	311
200	W Wolf and Sons ...	Bengal ...	259
200	Sun Mills ...	Wadvai ...	210
100	Curia Mills ...	Sawjia ...	311
200	Volkart Bros. & Co ...	Bengal ...	252
300	Carrimbhai Mills ...	Do. ...	258
300	Gaddam & Co ...	Khandesh ...	252

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine ...		266
„ F Good ...		255
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine ...		260
„ F Good ...		258
Sind Punjab Fine ...		280
„ F Good ...		263
Khandesh Fine ...		290
„ F Good ...		280
Dharwargaon Poolgaon Fine ...		285
„ F Good ...		275
Akola Khangaum Fine ...		285
„ F Good ...		275
Amraoti Fine ...		285
„ F Good ...		275
Yeotmal Fine ...		285
„ F Good ...		275
Nagpore ...		300
„ od ...		280
Wardha Hinganghat Fine ...		302
„ F Good ...		293
Mathia Fine ...		278
„ F Good ...		263
Broach Gin Fine ...		315
„ F Good ...		305
Sawginned Good ...		311
Westerns H. G. ...		293
Do M G ...		304

FUTURES.

Broach Good ...	297 1/2
Bangal F G ...	228

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 1st September:—

Khandesh ...	...	...	...	Bales
Central India ...	...	...	104	„
Barsi and Nagur ...	...	...	...	„
Berar ...	...	...	...	„
Central Provinces ...	...	...	...	„
Comras ...	...	...	104	„
Dholera ...	...	...	26	„
Broach ...	...	...	...	„
Coompta and Dharwar ...	...	...	454	„
Westerns ...	...	...	141	„
Bengals (N. W. P.)	...	...	...	„
Rajputana...	...	...	...	„
Sind ...	...	...	...	„
Persian ...	...	...	...	„
Egyptian ...	...	...	...	„
Other sorts ...	...	...	7	„
Total...			732	„

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods in the previous season :—

.....	Total for week 1st Sept.	Total since 1st Oct. 1909.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	92	422,912	308,115
Central India... ...	214	223,197	107,577
Barsee and Nagar ...	611	271,120	129,304
Berar	16	526,047	340,502
Central Provinces ...	...	286,984	154,427
Total Comras ...	993	1,727,260	1,037,925
Dholleras	238	265,096	204,945
Broach	...	305,410	191,033
Compta and Dharwar.	4,673	251,102	197,493
Westerns	1,189	42,530	50,661
Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ...	51	409,044	276,976
Bengals (Rajputana)...	403	123,461	64,056
Sind	...	42,535	30,521
Persian	...	3,979	4,140
American	...	866	12,993
Egyptian	...	697	5,868
Other sorts	7	277	1,044
Total ...	7,539	3,172,260	2,081,577

LIVERPOOL, September 2.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	2,000

Future Delivery Prices :—

Sept.—Oct.	7 30—5
Oct.—Nov.	7 1—5
Nov.—Dec.	7 7—5
Dec.—Jan.	7 04—5
Jan.—Feb.	7 05—4
Feb.—Mar.	7 05—4
Mar.—Apl.	7 05—4
Apl.—May	7 05—4
May.—June	7 05+1

Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Ltd. Cotton Statistics :—

	1909-10	1907-08	Difference.
Receipts for the week ...	7,539	1,560	+ 5,979
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 1st Sept...	3,172,260	2,081,577	+ 1090683
Shipts for the week Europe ...	12,120	8,813	+ 3,307
China and Japan... / Coast Ports...	897	3,771	— 2,874
Total ...	13,017	12,584	+ 433
Total shipts from 1st Oct. to 1st Sept. Europe ...	1,088,507	596,454	+ 492,053
China ...	83,107	59,131	+ 47,976
Japan ...	844,823	619,909	+ 220,414
Coast Ports ...	38,857	24,029	+ 14,828
Total ...	2,066,864	1,290,823	+ 776,041
Afloat in harbour, Europe ... / China ... / Japan ... / Coast Ports...	11,783	1,758	+ 10,075

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1909 to 26th Aug 1910—18,378 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct 1909 to 30th June 1910—7,896 bales.

FREIGHTS.

Business done this week has been on a very small scale and chiefly for ready shipment to complete out going steamers.

In forward a few thousand tons of Hull, November to March, were booked, light feed at 12-6 for November and 13-6 for December to March.

The market closes steady for forward and firm for ready as September tonnage is readily taken up by Karachi.

Ports.	Seed.	Cotton.
Antwerp	14 0	... 15 0
Dunkirk	14 0	... 15 0
Havre	16 0	... 16 6
Hull	14 0	... .
Liverpool	16 0	... 16 0
Marseilles	16 0	... 16 0
Genoa	16 0	... 16 6
London	13 0	... .
Hamburg	15 0	... 15 6
Trieste	.....	... .
Venice	.....	... .
Open Ports	Co...	... 15 0
	Nov.	... 14 6
	Dec.	... 14 6
	Jan.-	... 14 6

COAL.

	Ready.	Forwards
	Rs.	Rs.
Heliger's Anthracite Coal ...	12-8	13
Do. Silverlord ...	12	12-8

METALS.

Copper market is very irregular and quotations fluctuate from £68 to £67 and no one can definitely say how the market will rule in future. Yarn dealers who had done business when market was £66 are selling the same at the best rate possible. To there is no probability of a rise in the near future. Stock in the local market is large.

In Y. metal demand is very good and stocks are fast decreasing. Rox has been sold so far ahead as November, but English-make could be had from second-hands and business is reported at £55-15 for October.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4×4 ...	...	lbs. 21 / 28 / 35 / 42 / 56 Rs. 53 11 / 63 / 70 / 77 / 81
Yellow Metal Sheets ...	...	21 / 28 „ 44 14 a / 35 / 42 „ 45 0 b / 49 „ 41 10 c / 56
Tin Ingots	...	... „ 43 8
Spelter S M	...	...
M M	...	...
J	...	... „ 18 8
G	...	...
Georgebutte ...	...	... „ 22 0
Copper Ingots K S	...	... „ 47 12
Copper Sheetings ...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	... Do. „ 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16 10-12		„ 45 0
10-12 14-16		48 0

a Rex b Eng c Crussar

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Thursday, September 1.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullion	Coin, Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other Coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
8 Boxes ...	576,000	...	...
1 Box ...	...	15,000	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...
18 Box ...	11,90,400	...	...
1 Box ...	76,800	...	...

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions	Govt. of India Rs.	Coin. Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Bundle	2,000	...	...
Importers.	Vessel.	From	
Mercantile Bank of India...	Salsette	London	
Chartered Bank of India...	do	do	
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	do	do	
Eastern Bank Ltd ...	do	do	
National Bank of India Ltd	do	do	
Indian Specie Bank Ltd ...	do	do	
H. Laljee & Co ...	Netrawati	C Mundra	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 31st August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	19	23,081
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	24	27

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, August 19.

THE BRUSSELS FIRE.

It is not necessary to be a connoisseur to lament the loss of the priceless works of art contained in the Brussels Exhibition, or even in one part of it—the British. The pockets of all exhibitors will suffer whether the material exposed was soap or relics of by-gone ages, but as portion of that vast majority which is not commercially interested in the matter, we may be permitted to mourn the treasures of art first of all. The dresses of the great "modistes" are in their way, works of art, but they would have been destroyed by Fashion even if the fire had left them untouched. One thinks of more firmly established gems—the Grinling Gibbons carving, the Tudor panelling the Bernard Moore pottery—for eight small pieces of which he is reported to have refused £10,000 quite recently—the Chinese flowered wall-paper of the eighteenth century, the Morlaix tapestries, the old china, and the old furniture. These are loses which must wring the hearts even of those who can only picture the articles in their imagination. Others will find it more imposing to repeat that millions of pounds worth of damage has been done. Yet, though it costa n considerable efforts, let us reflect and call in philosophy's aid. By means of this exhibition these treasures of the world have been examined and appreciated by hundreds of thousands who would otherwise have remained ignorant of their very existence. They were destroyed when their pleasure-giving functions were being employed to their full extent. They perished in a good cause.

PRIDE VERSUS POCKET.

Unofficial rumours are flying round and whispering that attempts may possibly be made to rebuild the British section of the ill-fated Exhibition. This would cost about £100,000. It will, however, be of little use to rebuild the British section if British manufacturers cannot be persuaded to refill it. At first sight it seems, perhaps, unreasonable to expect them to do so, but reflection brings the thought that after all they would not be ill-advised to agree. There is no doubt that the section, if it ever were reconstructed, would be the most visited portion of the Exhibition. In other words, there is a splendid advertisement awaiting those who can afford it. More generally, the reputation of British trade for equanimity and recuperative powers would be very largely enhanced. Although we may be sure that, after such a disaster, there is less likelihood of danger from fire at the Brussels Exhibition than anywhere else, it would perhaps be too much to expect collectors to risk their remaining artistic treasures. One cannot blame them if they turn away their faces and refuse to be comforted. But the ordinary exhibitor whose goods, unlike the potter's, are not unique is only concerned with the economic, not the sentimental, view of the catastrophe. Having lost so much is it not to the advantage of manufacturers to make the best of a bad job, and use the advertisement that the most malignant misfortune cannot help providing. An exhibition of enterprise is in its way, as valuable as an exhibition of wares.

NEW FOREST PIG RUNS.

By repeated and painful experience motorists have been learning for some time past that the beautiful roads of the New Forest are to be followed with extreme caution. Concealed behind bushes a short distance off ponies, cows, and pigs have a cheerful habit of darting out and crossing the road just in front of a car as hysterical children do in crowded cities. Cattle that share Miss Katherine Tynan's opinions of motors as "orgreish things that snort and smell," canter along in front and refuse to give way to the ogre. Pigs that have come across the late Mr. George Meredith's denunciation of the machines as "Gadarene grunters" set their metallic brethren at defiance by lying down to sleep in the middle of the road. And they have every right to do so, as the Court of Verderers has just explained. The roads form part of the area over which the Rights of Common are exercisable, and if a pig is killed while exercising its right of common, its blood, as well as the car itself, is on the head of the motorist.

"BANCO POPOLARE."

According to Lord Carrington's announcement to the National Farmers' Union early this month, a Bill is at length to be brought forward for the establishment of co-operative credit banks to assist the agriculturist. The "Times" provides some interesting information with regard to similar systems in other European countries, especially Italy. The "Banco Popolare" has won itself an accepted position which credit banks in England strive for in vain. Everybody uses these banks in Italy as a matter of course, and to be seen entering these buildings imposes no greater stigma in Italy than is undergone by the entry, say, of a post-office in England. Apart from ordinary loans, a poor man, if his Union approve, may borrow small sums and have no interest demanded of him. Only once has the debtor been unable to repay this "prestito d'onore," and on that occasion his neighbours joined together and extricated him from his difficulty. The obstacle that has always faced the inaugurators of these institutions in England has been the feeling of disgrace that seems ineradicably connected, in the farmer's brain, with any suggestion of a loan. It is almost impossible to persuade him to take advantage of a system which is the alpha and omega of the financier. The establishment of land-banks is but the first step. The establishment of a new attitude amongst those it is intended to help is another and lengthier proceeding.

THE VOICE OF THE SWISS PEOPLE.

A short time ago a certain class of people were loudly proclaiming that the majority in the House of Commons exactly represented the views of the majority of the nation; a second Chamber was a superfluity, so was a referendum. These people might with much advantage study what has just taken place in Switzerland over old age pensions. A Swiss Chamber, elected on a wider franchise than our House of Commons, and, therefore, of course, even more faithful an echo of the "voice of the people," passed an Old Age Pensions Bill by a handsome m jority, 87 per cent. of those present voting in favour of it. Fortunately the Bill was actually submitted to the approval of the "voice of the people," which so far from endorsing the action of its representatives, reversed it by an overwhelming majority. 81 per cent of the voters refusing to have anything to do with the measure. Trackling to what they believed to be the desire of their constituents, the politicians were willing to take a leap into the dark which the constituents themselves fought shy of. Better evidence of the value of a second Chamber it would be impossible to imagine.

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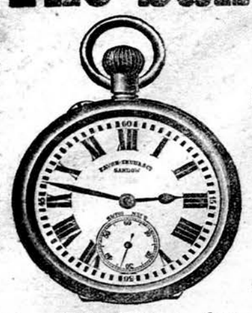

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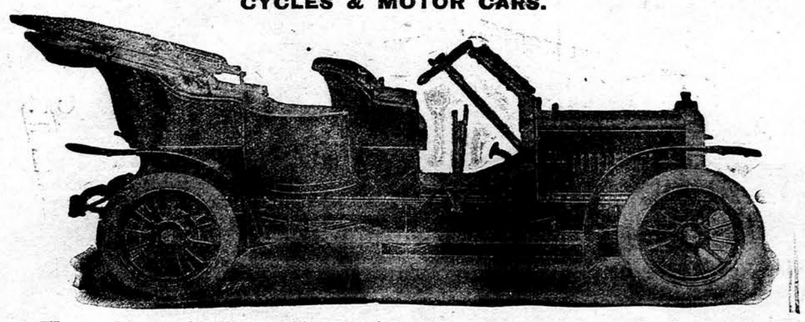

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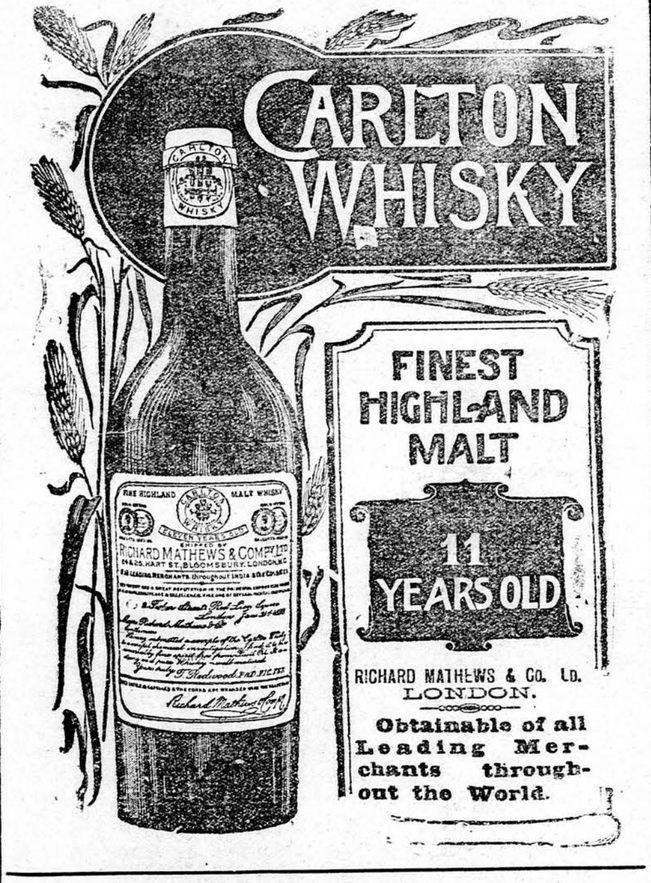

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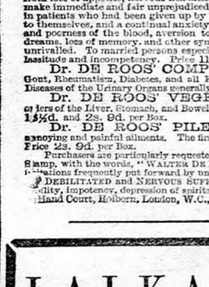

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Sole Advertisements Agents in the United Kingdom Messrs. WILLIAM J. REYMER & Co. 69 Fenchurch Street, London E.C.